STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS:
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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U. S. ENVOY WANTS WAR, STAYS IN PEKING

Industrial Squad Attacks Furriers

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

EVERY dog has his day according to an old saying and every celebrity has his hour of publicity. Chamberlin has taken the wind out of Lindbergh's sails and Germany, if she owes any money to Wall Street has a splendid opportunity to cash in on the wings across the sea business. This might be a good time for Germany to discuss the revision of the Dawes Plan with Chamberlin!

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THIS is a great age. Flying across the ocean without stopping will soon be as prosaic as taking the subway to Brooklyn. And much less confusing. At least when one hits Europe he has a general idea of where he is at. There was a time when the hardy Wright who assayed such a feat would be burned at the stake for flying in the face of providence. The world does move, whether in circles or not.

* * *

ALL the poor relations of the famous flyers who want to see themselves in the papers should get busy before it is too late. Editors are scouring the country for pictures of Chamberlin's wife, mother, father, child or children. Mrs. Chamberlin is shown peering over a map of Europe, or an alleged map. Probably it is not a map and probably the person that is looking it over is not Mrs. Chamberlin. We are getting so skeptical about this publicity business that soon we will hardly believe what appears in this column.

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ON the Bowery in the early hours of the morning, say six to eight. If you glance at an individual he will bum you for the price of a meal. And since there are hundreds of mealless persons on this thorofare, only the wealthy can afford to gaze at the passing show. It is not a pleasant sight for a fellow with a conscience.

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A POLICEMAN suddenly comes rushing along and begins pushing derelicts off the curb. The wrecks shuffle along until the momentum of the cop's push peters out. They stop, turn around and resume their old stands. The cop having done his duty, takes off his cap, wipes his perspiring brow and goes about his business.

* * *

LABOR agents, or employment sharks stand with steely eyes beside their signs. They are confident. Their hands are in their pockets and no doubt holding on to rolls of bills. The hundreds that wobble up and down the street are penniless. They are waiting to be shipped somewhere. There are jobs in iron ore mines, in farms and in hotels. Perhaps those signs are blinds to attract customers to the joint.

* * *

A YOUNG Swede walks up to a shark and exhibits interest in the idea of taking a job. The shark is also interested. But the Swede is nobody's fool. He wants to learn the location of the job with a view to doing the shark out of his honest commission. The status quo was maintained with the Swede walking away jobless and the shark expressing his indignation against "wise guys" in general and against Swedes in particular.

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THE G. O. P. is not going to let the democrats get any political gravy from the Lindbergh feat. A big reception was being planned in New York for the air hero and Tammany was busy taking down its gayest feathers. Then canny Cal stepped in and made it Washington. The G. O. P. has been rather wobbly out in the wide open places and Lindbergh is as good a political argument as could be designed to convert the man with the hoe.

* * *

THE Fascist Party of Italy has issued a typically flamboyant attack on the Soviet Union, which is about the highest compliment that could be paid to the Workers Republic. The blackshirt organization charges Russia with perpetuating dictatorship and with suppressing free speech. No comment on this would be just as futile as trying to purify the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of a cesspool by dropping a grain of eau de cologne into it.

* * *

THE Fascist statement indicates that Italy decided to line up openly with Great Britain in the present anti-Soviet drive. While Italy was one of the first countries to recognize the government of the Soviet Union, and socialists liked to adduce this fact as proof that both governments had a common bond between them, this recognition, as was the case with all other governments

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JAIL 16 PICKETS IN POLICE DRIVE, FOUR BEATEN UP

Vicious in Manhandling Left Wing Workers

Pouring into the market from all directions, more than 9,000 furriers staged a mass picketing demonstration yesterday morning that culminated in the arrest of 16 workers, four of whom were brutally beaten up by members of the industrial squad.

Many workers who did not join the strike when it was called last Friday walked out yesterday when they saw the fighting spirit of the strikers. Many of these men and women who had come down town to go to work stayed to become a part of the demonstration.

Police Arrive.

At 7:30 a. m. the industrial squad appeared upon the scene and what up to that time had been peaceful picketing was turned into an attack upon the workers. If the detectives had not appeared the picketing would have continued in as peaceful a manner as it was started.

Abe Soefer, business agent under the Kaufman regime, at present a contractor, who beat up Ben Gold several years ago when the right wing was in control of the union, was responsible for the arrest of Nathan Mileaf. Soefer, now a boss, is one of the leaders of the right wing forces in the fur market.

Soefer Waves Gun.

Flourishing a revolver with five bullets, Soefer attempted to intimidate the pickets.

A member of the industrial squad grabbed Soefer as he pointed the gun at a group of workers and in the struggle which followed, the officer's nose was broken. When the gun had been captured, Mileaf, who had also made an attempt to snatch it from Soefer, was arrested. He was fined $5 for disorderly conduct, and Soefer, who is known to all fur workers as a gangster with a long police record, lodged a felonious assault charge against him.

A. Pericardis, S. Commodikas and P. Kronotis, also arrested by members of the industrial squad, were brutally beaten when taken to the station house. Pericardis was in such a serious condition he was later taken to Bellevue Hospital. Max Wallman was also taken to the hospital suffering from a fractured arm and contusions of the skull. Before being taken to the hospital, Pericardis was fined $5 in magistrate's court. Commodikas and Kromotis were fined $10 each.

M. Weisman was fined $5; Louis Yanowitz was released on $500 bail for trial June 8; A. Shruderman, Al Gendman, Lena Greenberg, Lena Halperin, Sam Lupzer were dismissed. A. Share, F. Atkin were fined $5. Joseph Weiss was fined $10 and released on $500 bail for trial June 8. Charles Lubel was also released on $500 bail for trial June 8.

Strike cards will be given to all unemployed workers at Manhattan Lyceum beginning this morning. All unemployed workers are urged to get their cards. They must report daily and have their cards punched.

Industrial Squad To Blame.

"The disturbance which occurred during our mass picket demonstration this morning was provoked by the ac-

(Continued on Page Five)

Start Drive to Aid Wounded in Chinese Liberation Struggle

A drive has been started to raise funds to aid Nationalist soldiers wounded in the struggle for the liberation of China. Mme. Sun Yat-sen, with the co-operation of many prominent foreigners, is directing the drive.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER who wish to express their sympathy for the Nationalist movement in a tangible form are urged to send contributions direct to Mme. Sun Yat-sen at Hankow, or to the American Committee for Justice to China, 70 Fifth avenue.

We Have Won a Partial Victory Make It Complete

The decision in the case of The DAILY WORKER is a tribute to the power of the agitation carried on by our supporters. At the opening of the trial every sign pointed to heavy sentences for the members of the staff. But the attack upon our paper aroused such a storm of protest and such an avalanche of support that the Professional Patriots and the capitalist courts realized that they had tackled a harder task than they had bargained for.

Comrades, we have done well. We have raised funds for the defense of our case. We have carried on a successful agitation campaign, which not only showed clearly the anti-labor character of the attack upon The DAILY WORKER, but also succeeded in gaining new publicity and support for our paper. But we have not finished our job.

WE MUST PAY THE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR FINE, (THE HEAVIEST POSSIBLE SENTENCE THE LAW COULD IMPOSE.) This money must be raised immediately. WE MUST APPEAL THE CONVICTIONS AGAINST THE DAILY WORKER. WILLIAM F. DUNNE IS NOW IN JAIL. HE MUST BE FREED. You must increase your efforts, comrades. You must carry forward the fight to complete victory.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

I. R. T. INSISTS STRAP HANGERS MUST PAY MORE

Quackie Says Company Won't Pay Interest

Informing the taxpayers that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had no intention of paying a single penny of interest on the millions invested in the Interborough subway system for many years, James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, yesterday announced before the Transit Commission that his company is going to go to the courts to force through an increased fare.

Despite the fact that it was proved in last week's sessions of the Transit Commission that the I. R. T. is earning many millions of dollars yearly, and paying more than 6 per cent in dividends to its stockholders, Quackenbush again raised the futile deficit argument, claiming that the city owed the I. R. T. over $71,000,000.

Quackie, notorious for the ruthless tactics he pursued in breaking subway strikes, defied the transit commission to begin recapture proceedings to recover the city property now being exploited by the I. R. T. Evidently secure in the knowledge that his company has enough money to secure a favorable court verdict, Quackenbush tacitly assured the commission that he was going to concentrate on the problem of the fare increase, and that the recapture threat would cause him no concern.

"I Don't Know."

When asked why directors of the B.-M. T. had ordered the purchase of 20,000 shares of I. R. T. stock, Frederick C. Marston, secretary-treasurer of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, another witness, replied "he didn't know." All attempts to probe further into the I. R. T. stock purchase met with failure when Marston continued to answer "I don't know" to every question. Finally, Untermyer, counsel for the commission, gave up in despair, intimating that he would have to resort to court action to gain any definite information concerning the status and activities of the transit trust.

Ocean Hoppers Due in German Capital Today

BERLIN, June 6.—While Chamberlin and Levine are planning to fly to this city tomorrow, from Cottbus, in the plane Columbia which carried them from New York to Germany without a stop, arrangements have been made, in case the Columbia is not repaired in time, to bring the flyers to Berlin in a Lufthansa passenger plane.

The Brooklyn chamber of commerce through Ralph D. Jonas, its president, yesterday presented a $15,000 check to Mrs. Wilda Chamberlin, wife of the trans-Atlantic Bellanca plane's pilot.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

DAILY WORKER Editor Is Transferred to the Workhouse From Tombs

William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, was yesterday transferred from the Tombs prison to the New York workhouse where he will serve the remainder of the 30-day sentence imposed upon him last Friday in Special Sessions for the publication in The DAILY WORKER of the poem "America."

An attempt to secure his release pending appeal to the higher courts will be made tomorrow by his attorney, Joseph R. Brodsky.

David Gordon, 18-year old author of the poem which furnished professional patrioteers with the pretext to attack The DAILY WORKER, is now in the Tombs awaiting sentence next Friday.

Anarchist is Held Here at Request of Fascist Gang

Armando Borghi, well known in anarchist circles is being held for deportation to Italy because the fascist government of that country notified the American authorities that he is a dangerous man.

Recently the American immigration authorities were notified by the Italian government that Borghi had entered this country illegally and that he is an anarchist.

Representatives of the immigration department and Detective Repetto of the New York police department arrested him Friday evening as he started to speak at a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting at Columbia Hall, 210 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

Borghi is now on Ellis Island and as soon as $2,500 is raised he will be released on bail while his case is being fought. His return to Italy would undoubtedly result in immediate death.

Not long ago Borghi visited Sacco and Vanzetti in their New England prison.

Court Martial for Navy Navigators Who Stranded Colorado

Two goldbraids of Cal's na-vee went on trial yesterday for landing the $21,000,000 Colorado, giant hell-belcher, on Diamond Reef during the recent fleet demonstration in New York harbor. They are Captain Frank Karns, commander and Lieutenant-Commander D. J. Friedell, navigating officer.

With all New York Bay to maneuver in, these navigators managed to locate Diamond Reef, between Governors Island and the Battery while proceeding into the East River. The ship hung on the ledges for 36 hours, in grave peril of breaking in two.

At first the officers were whitewashed, but the bureaucracy in Washington has given orders for court martial proceedings.

COPS BREAK UP PICKET LINE OF PLUMBERS AIDS

Five of 200 Arrested for Union Loyalty

Police broke up a picketing demonstration of the plumbers' helpers union at noon yesterday and arrested the five who were carrying banners explaining the demands of the workers. Over 200 strikers were in the line of march in front of the Tudor City apartments, 42nd Street and First Avenue, when two police officials broke up the line and hit several of those who were in the front. When brought before Magistrate Corrigan in the 57th Street court the five workers were fined $5 each.

Assembling at lunch time, the pickets immediately formed into a double column, the five banners being carried in the front. Patrolman Charles Martin who apparently had been tipped off about the picketing, stepped

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Extreme Tories Run Britain; Begin Drive For Fascist Regime

LONDON, June 6.—The time has come to consider Premier Baldwin's successor, according to J. Maxse, editor of the "National Review," organ of the extreme right-wing of the Tories. An outspoken article of Maxse declares that "it may be, as is freely rumored, that more than one colleague shares the view that the hour is ripe for another experiment in leadership."

Maxse's article is part of the campaign for ascendancy carried on by the right-wingers in the cabinet, led by Churchill, Birkenhead, and Joynson Hicks. This group has won a series of victories for more conservative sections of British capital in putting over the break with Soviet Russia, the trades unions bill, and the dispatch of British battleships to Alexandria and Port Said to back up the sharp note to the Cairo government regarding the control of the Egyptian army.

The Churchill - Birkenhead - Hicks group is pulling the wires for a dissolution of Parliament in the fall and a general election which would enable them to reshuffle the cabinet and put through their full reactionary program. They are seeking to take advantage of the present situation to call an early general election. This, among other things, would give them a chance to evade the present cabinet's promise to extend the vote to women between the ages of twenty-one and thirty.

Meantime, the die-hard wing is exerting all its powers to put the trades union bill, robbing the labor movement of its powers, on the statute books, to tighten the economic blockade around Soviet Russia, and to strangle the Chinese revolution.

British Open Three Houses of Prostitution for Use of Soldiers in Shanghai

Despite the illegality of prostitution in the International Settlement at Shanghai, three houses of ill fame have been opened near the race track, according to a cablegram received here from the Nationalist News Agency at Shanghai.

Chinese girls, many of them under 15, are confined in the houses under the guard of British military police. Only British and American soldiers are permitted to enter, civilians being barred except by courtesy. Chinese women's clubs and other organizations in the native city are protesting bitterly to the British and American military officials.

PLANES OF USSR AMONG BEST, ARMY IS WELL-EQUIPPED

Soviet Congress Hears About Defense Steps

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail.)—"The construction of Soviet motors for airplanes has equalled not only airplane construction in capitalist Europe, but also in America."

As Clement Voroshiloff, People's Commissar for the Red Army and Navy, and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, made this statement, an ovation of applause broke simultaneously from all sections of the great gathering of 1500 delegates attending the Fourth All-Union Congress of Soviets of Workers, Peasants and Red Army Deputies assembled in the Bolshoy Theater here.

There is a Soviet movie showing conditions under czarism and at the present time, one of the scenes being laid here in the Great Academy (Bolshoy) Theater. In the picture the czar crouches in his royal box as the throng shows disapproval of his favorite ballet dancer. But tonight, in the same royal box, a score of foreign diplomats, from as many capitalist lands, sit silently surveying the scene, some of them accompanied by their women folks. Their home governments have sent their war fleets and armies against the Chinese revolution, and are plotting a new attack on the Soviet Union, creating a situation that is uppermost in the minds of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

They cannot help but feel uncomfortable as this Soviet Parliament thunders its approval of every step taken toward the defense of the victories gained by the Bolshevik Revolution. The Japanese ambassador, more stoic than the rest, sits motionless almost for hours as the proceedings go on.

The news of the sessions of the Soviet Congress was prominently displayed in all the capitalist press as I came eastward across Europe.

Discuss Problems.

The question of the economic conditions of the country had been taken up and discussed. The industrialization of the Soviet Union and its agricultural problems had also been reported on. Tonight, Voroshiloff was reporting on the Red Army and the Red Fleet. Unprecedented enthusiasm greets Voroshiloff, who has the place formerly held by Frunze and before him, Trotzky. The presidium of 85 members, leaders in far-flung sections of Soviet Union, including a dozen women, lead in the applause. It is taken up by the closely packed tribune. It sweeps out over the orchestra pit, occupied tonight by journalists, the capitalist and Soviet writers being divided in two separate sections. It is taken up and grows to thunder proportions in the main body of the theater. Then it climbs tier on tier, until it reaches to the last row of the sixth gallery. What enthusiasm for the Red Army! What joy in the knowledge that a great host stands ready, under the Red Flag of the Revolution, to de-

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BUTLER ADVISES WITHDRAWAL AS FENG DRIVES ON

Silk Mill Owners Won't Accept Mild Labor Code

PEKING, June 6.—Serious differences of opinion between General Smedley Butler, commanding the marines, and officials of the U. S. legation here are evident. General Butler has recommended the withdrawal of the legation from Peking and Minister MacMurray contends that such action is not necessary.

General Butler, a shrewd military observer, is certain that Peking will fall before the Nationalist drive in the near future and for the safety of legation members he has urged their withdrawal from the city.

Minister MacMurray, it is stated here, would welcome the murder of a number of American citizens in order to force the United States to join Britain in an open war against Nationalist China. Minister MacMurray has definitely aligned himself with British die-hard policy.

Tho Butler talks of the danger of a Nationalist bombardment of the capital city, all foreigners here realize the undisciplined troops of the Manchurian bandit leader Chang Tso-lin offer a far greater menace to American citizens than the shells of the Nationalists. Chang's troops have little compunction about murdering and looting. The retreat of the Shantungese troops thru Nanking and their attack on foreigners is remembered here.

Two hundred U. S. marines have arrived at Tientsin, while the balance of the forces from Shanghai are remaining aboard the transport Henderson at Taku Bar.

* * *

Sun Fleeing to Japan.

SHANGHAI, June 6.—General Sun Chuan Fang has abandoned his fight against Chiang Kai-shek, according to advices received here today. The general is reported now on the cruiser Haichi enroute for Tsingtao where it

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YUGOSLAV BREAK FORCED BY TORY ANTI-USSR DRIVE

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 6.—The prospect of a new Balkan war looms closer than ever with the severance of diplomatic relations with Albania. The Yugoslav Charge d' Affaires, it was learned today, and the Legation Staff left the Albanian capital Saturday night.

The encroachment of Fascist Italy in the Balkans has created fuel for a flame which may break out at any moment. Operating thru Albania, which he has made a virtual dependency of Italy, Mussolini has taken every opportunity to provoke Yugoslavia into a war.

The immediate cause of the break is reported to be due to the failure of the pro-Fascist Albanian government to accept the Yugoslav demand for the release of an attache of the Legation at Tirana, recently arrested by the Albanian authorities.

Italy Prepares For War

That Italy is making every preparation for a Balkan war is indicated in dispatches describing the feverish manfacture of munitions in various industrial centers. Yugoslav papers charge Italy with smuggling thousands of officers and soldiers over the Albanian border.

The Yugoslav-Italian controversy reaches far beyond the Balkans. Great Britain has been using Italy and the Balkan states with the exception of Yugoslavia in her offensive against the Soviet Union, and Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, is, it is known, primarily responsible for the Treaty of Tirana, which gave Italy protectorate over Albania. By permitting Italy to grab Albania, and Roumania to take Bessarabia (Soviet territory), Great into an anti-Soviet bloc.
into an antiSoviet bloc.

BOSTON, June 6.—Governor Alvan T. Fuller quit the state house today and went to bed shortly after he conferred with Georg Branting, distinguished Swedish lawyer on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO HOLD SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCES FOR THE "DAILY WORKER"; BISHOP BROWN DELIVERS ELOQUENT ADDRESS

Two successful conferences in the two largest cities, New York and Chicago, in the United States have given a tremendous impetus to the task of helping The DAILY WORKER.

In New York a conference of over one hundred delegates, representing Workers Party units, trade unions, workmen's circles, clubs and other fraternal organizations, assembled in Webster Hall last Friday to hear the eloquent speech of Bishop William M. Brown, who was introduced by the chairman, H. M. Wicks.

The bishop devoted his time to an excoriation of Ambassador Herrick and his opposition to revolutionary propaganda. He branded the old reactionary as the "ambassador of a dead social order." "Capitalism is the exaltation of capital—of mere things—above human life, and if life is to go on, capitalism must give way." And further, "It is the propaganda of life and we must accept it. The howlings of the Herricks can have no effect upon it." The address was received with appreciative applause.

Miller Speaks.

The delegates then heard a report from Comrade Miller, the business manager, who has just been released from the Tombs. The report showed the urgent and immediate need of funds for defense purposes. This was followed by a discussion of plans for the big carnival and fair to be held on July 23 and 24. Various delegates made suggestions as to what part their organizations were going to play in this unusual affair. Delegates brought in about three hundred dollars from their organizations and gave the conference many new ideas of how money can be raised for The DAILY WORKER. Another conference will be held shortly to take up the details of the carnival.

Many Organizations.

Besides representatives of Workers Party units there were representatives of the following organizations:

Amalgamated Food Workers, Hotel Branch of N. Y., 133 W. 51st St., N. Y. C.; Paper Box Makers' Union; Furriers, Br. 225 W. Circle, M. Vosk, 1326 Feteley Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; Br. 417 W. Circle, N. Dash, 984 Simpson St., Bronx, N. Y.; International Seamen's Club; Br. 375 W. Circle, I Schatzkamer Corr, Secy., 22 St. Marks Place, N. Y.; Bakers' Local 164, 3468 3rd Ave., N. Y. C.; Br. 324 W. Circle, Sol. Steinberg, Secy., 907 Tinton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; Tuckers' Hemstitchers', Pleaters' and Novelty Workers' Union 41, 6 W. 21st St., N. Y. C.

Chicago On the Job.

A meeting of the Chicago Daily Worker Committee was held at 19 S. Lincoln Street on June 3 at 3 p. m., with Comrade Simons in the chair. The meeting mapped out a comprehensive campaign for The DAILY WORKER, to start June 5th and to end July 5. A Daily Wroker Defense Conference was arranged for Friday evening June 17th to be held at 2733 Hirsch Street. It was also decided to have a special July 4th issue of The DAILY WORKER for Chicago. All language and trade union fractions are being invited to the conference, as well as Workers Party units. Every comrade in the city was assigned a quota of subs, which he will be asked to secure before the closing date of the drive.

The members of the Chicago Daily Worker Committee are Ravich, Maurer, Reis, Hammersmark and Simons.

Gary Bandit Gets $8,000.

GARY, Ind., June 6.—A bandit today cowed employes of the First Trust and Savings Bank and escaped with $8,000.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

THE WORKERS' CAMP
Camp Nitgedaiget of Boston
Grand Opening June 19, 1927.
All information and reservations at **Workers' Bookshop, 32 Leverett St., Boston. Tel. Hay 2271.** Directions: Go to Franklin, Mass., there take Summer St. to Camp.

GOOD STORIES
By UPTON SINCLAIR

THE JUNGLE
Cloth Bound $.50
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THEY CALL ME CARPENTER
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Paper, $1.00 Cloth, $1.50

By IVAN CANKAR

YERNEY'S JUSTICE
Cloth, $.50
FLYING OSSIP—Stories of New Russia.
Paper, $1.50 Cloth, $2.50

All Johnstown Joins Foreign Born Council

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6.—The mayor of Johnstown with leading preachers, attorneys, political leaders and labor representatives have formed the Johnstown Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, according to Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer.

CURRENT EVENTS

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was for purely business reasons. The fascist form of government, based as it is on the capitalist system, and the Soviet form based on the workers and peasants are as far apart as the poles.

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IT is not a bad idea to devote a few paragraphs to more or less trivial subjects by way of relaxation, after a strenuous week discussing serious problems. And sometimes there is more propaganda value in nonsense artistically presented than in ponderous opinions on current affairs. A truth has a hard time in this world. As a rule it does not wear guady plumage and one cannot get facetious with it with impunity. The truth loses its dignity when you get funny with it, provided some serious person does not kill you for the commission of sacrilege. Then truth is vindicated.

* * *

TRUTH is in many respects like a successful politician. Can you imagine a politician who aspires to election introduce one of his speeches with his own version of the Black Bottom. The audience would laugh and enjoy the terpsichorean effort much more than the speech—which in all probability would be listened to only by the very young and the very old—but they would not vote for him. The dignified politician might leave the platform and hie himself to the nearest automatic piano but the voters would not know anything about that. They woud consider him a man worthy of their suffrage, even while he secretly regaled his ears with tinpan music as a relief from the applause of those who liked what he had just stated for the thousandth time.

* * *

SOME people see nothing in the class struggle except a clash between people who are congenital politicians and artists, or between serious-minded people and those who always look at the burlesque side of life or between the ignorant and the educated. This flatfooted conception passes for cleverness in certain quarters where people continually tell each other of the books they read and quote a few French phrases from an abridged dictionary. Interesting people to look at occasionally but not to listen to. When you feel that politicians are terrible bores visit an artist hangout. You will return to your favorite politician and shed tears of repentance on his pillowy chest.

* * *

TRUTH is mightiest when it can be appreciated by a Kentucky hillbilly. Some people are condemned by a trick of nature to reach men's souls thru their bones. Nobody believes what they have to say and would not trust them with a position requiring patience under any circumstances. They don't take the proper attitude towards truth. And yet they raise hell with whatever system they are opposed to. They are usually opposed to whatever exists if they are near enough to it. Fortunate indeed is the cause that can enlist the humorist.

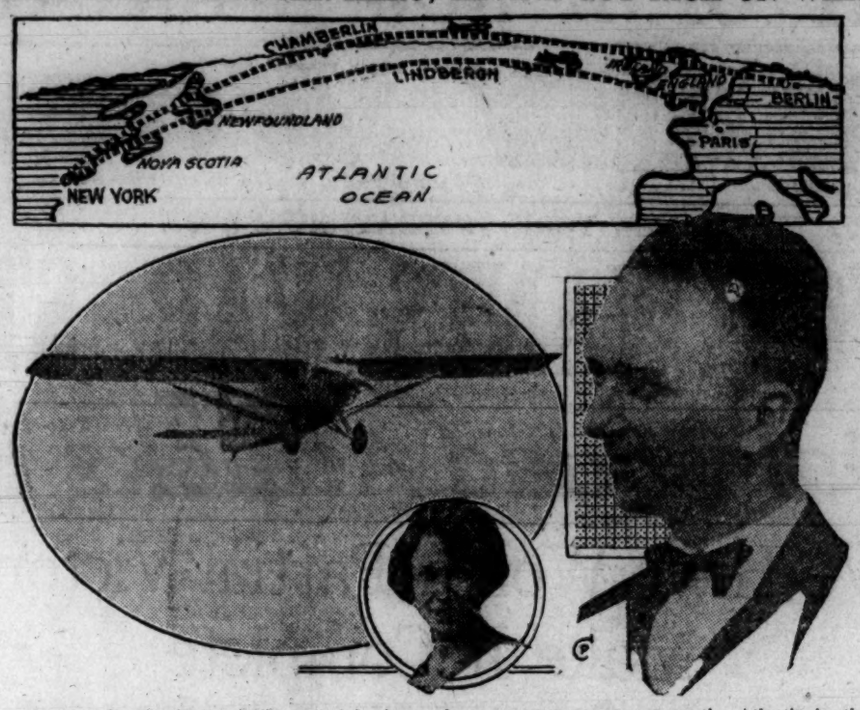
* * *

THE humorist makes the enemy laugh and while he is burning up his horse power in this fashion the vanguard of freedom deals him a knockout. The danger is that our own followers should take to reading humorous things, then the status quo would be established and we would be no better off than when we started. The ideal propaganda arrangement would be to offset a light and frivolous prapagandist who makes his readers laugh with a heavy and profound writer who makes them weep. As a matter of fact we often have managed to run into such a happy arrangement, but the profound fellows can't stand the gaff. They go away for a good cry every once in a while.

* * *

PERHAPS I have a single-track mind and cannot see both sides of a question with equal felicity but in my opinion there are two ways of telling the same story. One method springs from the conviction that nobody can avoid believing what you have to say because you know it is the truth. The other method is inspired by a sickly cynicism, a conviction that nobody will believe what you have to say for the good reason that it is the truth and the truth is usually distressing when you hear it for the first time. The fellow, pregnant with conviction, will speak like a vendor of a herbaceous stomach tonic and make converts. After listening to him, weak men will go home to their wives spiritually upholstered with the satisfaction of being engaged in a worthy pursuit if they can make the alibi stick. In fact they may buy a book from the speaker as prima facie evidence. So much for ego deflation.

CHAMBERLIN NEW AIR HERO; LEVINE GOT RICH ON WAR



Clarence D. Chamberlin, (photo above) having made a non-stop voyage across the Atlantic in the Bellanca plane, "Columbia," will now share honors with Charles Lindbergh, the 25-year-old aviator who made the first New York-Paris non-stop flight in the history of the flying industry.

The distinction of being the first trans-Atlantic air passenger has fallen to Charles A. Levine, who accompanied Chamberlin. Levine, who holds a controlling interest in the company which backed the flight, made $1,500,000 when he cornered the copper market during the late war. He was formerly a dealer in junk. Consequently the capitalist press is having a difficult time weaving a romantic background.

The woman's picture is that of Mrs. Chamberlin.

Latin Americans in Appeal to American Workers to Protest

A great meeting of protest against the crushing of Nicaragua by the United States government and its subjugation beneath the power of Wall Street will take place at New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., Wednesday, June 8, at 8 p. m.

Among the speakers will be Scott Nearing, Manuel Urruela, a Guatemalan journalist, Horace G. Knowles, former American minister to Santo Domingo, Richard B. Moore, Secy. of the American Negro Labor Congress, J. R. Herradora, M. D., Nicaraguan writer, J. M. Bejarano, Mexican writer and journalist, Vicente Saenz, Costarican writer and statesman, Carl Weisberg, Secy. of the Social Problems Club of the College of the City of New York, and representative of American and Latin American student organizations.

Latin American Federation

The meeting is under the auspices of the Confederacion Nacionalists Latino-Americana, which issues the following call to the American workers to participate in its protest:

The crushing of the Nicaraguan Revolution is a warning to the American people and the people of Latin America. The Government of the U. S. has shown how it will back the tools of the American exploiters and concession hunters south of the Rio Grande.

In 1909 Adolfo Diaz with American dollars and ammunition (we do not manufacture them), started a revolution. At this time he was a clerk of an American corporation, and the U. S. was officially informed by its consular representative at Blue Field two days before it actually took place.

Workers Concerned

The 4500 millions invested in Latin America have been produced by American workers.

The dollars which bribe our government are produced by American workers.

The ammunition used in revolutions manipulated by American investors have been manufactured by American workers. The marines are American workers.

We call upon the American workers who are also victimized by Imperialism to join us in this Protest.

Egyptian Nationalists Offer Compromise Over British Military Rule

CAIRO, June 6.—The fall of the Non-Nationalist Egyptian Cabinet, which depends for existence on the Nationalist majority in parliament, is a serious possibility if the present "crisis" in the relations between Egypt and Great Britain continues.

Since the assassination of the British Sirdar, who was commander-in-chief of the army in Egypt, Great Britain has failed to make another appointment. The Nationalist forces in Egypt are making a vigorous fight against investing another British official with similarly high military powers, but are willing to grant him the rank of field marshal.

Zaghlul Pasha, leader of the Nationalists in the Egyptian parliament is considered the logical premier, but insistence on his appointment would in all probability lead to an armed conflict with Great Britain.

Butler Tells MacMurray Not to Stay in Peking

(Continued from Page One)

is stated he will take another ship for Japan.

The retreat of Sun Chuan Fang gives Chiang complete control in Kiangsu.

There is widespread sympathy for the Hankow Nationalists, however, thruout the Province.

* * *

Brutal Exploitation.

The brutality with which foreign controlled silk mills exploit the Chinese workers was clearly illustrated by the bitter war waged by Shanghai mill-owners against the extremely mild set of labor regulations issued for the Shanghai district by Chiang Kai-shek. A copy of the labor regulations with a denunciation of them by foreign business men in Shanghai has been received by the Silk Association of America.

The regulations call for the recognition of unions, more sanitary factory conditions, a limit on the working day (although no limit is specified) and so forth. No protection against the exploitation of child labor is guaranteed by the regulations. The regulations issued by the Nationalist government at Hankow afford full protection for women and child labor.

Bid for Labor Support.

The regulations, such as they are, are interpreted by observers as a bid on the part of Chiang Kai-shek for the support of the labor movement, whose sympathies he has alienated by his brutal execution of labor leaders and by his open espousal of the cause of the native merchants and manufacturers.

* * *

Peking Fall Near.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Private advices received here from competent military observers show that the Chinese Nationalist armies are in a much stronger strategic position than press reports indicate and that if they do not meet with an unforeseen check they will make good their boast of last winter and sweep into Peking some time in early July.

Peking, according to these dispatches, is menaced from three quarters, the most determined drive against the Chinese capital being directed by Feng Yu-hsiang, in the interior province of Honan. Feng's army, estimated at more than 60,000 men, is pushing northward from Honanfu and has gained control of the all important Lung Hai Railway, which gives it a line of communication and transportation leading straight to Peking.

400 Miles From City.

Feng is now less than 400 miles from Peking, while the Northern troops have withdrawn across the Yellow River.

The second advance is being made in the seaboard provinces of Kiangsu and Shantung, by the Chiang Kai-shek forces.

Holds Railway.

The third threat against Peking is the presence of 8,000 of General Feng's troops along the railway leading into Kalgan, which is about 70 miles northwest of Peking. This force, although 100 miles from Kalgan, appears to be in full control of the railroad.

No Harvester Trust Dissolution

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The government today lost its suit in the supreme court to bring about a further dissolution of the International Harvester Company because of alleged anti-trust law violations.

Government Has Surplus.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The government's surplus this year will exceed $600,000,000, Secretary of Treasury Mellon announced officially today.

Philadelphia Holds Work Among Women Conference, June 8

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—On Wednesday, June 8, at 8 P. M. at Party headquarters, 521 York Ave., Philadelphia, will take place an important party conference for work among women. Representatives must be present from all party nuclei and also from trade union and language fractions. There will be a thorough discussion of the program for work among women adopted by the district, and assignment of work along the following lines: Work among women in trade unions, in outside organizations, in the party, among housewives and among women in the shops. To reach the unorganized women working in industry, of whom there are many thousands in Philadelphia, ways and means will be discussed of building up a Delegated Conference of Working Women.

In order that this party conference be successful, there must be a good attendance of elected functionaries, so that the party may proceed without delay to develop the great possibilities of work in a neglected but important field.

Illinois Labor Got Cold Shoulder, Pres. J. H. Walker Admits

CHICAGO, June 6 (FP).—Failure in the Illinois legislature of labor's notpartisan political policy was admitted before the Chicago Federation of Labor by Pres. John H. Walker, Illinois State Federation of Labor. Walker, who was the Farmer-Labor candidate for governor in 1920, did not advise abandonment of the nonpartisan policy of rewarding labor's friends and punishing its enemies in the old parties. Instead he urged greater energy in pursuing that policy.

Walker also deplored the political results of organized labor's attitude toward the Negro worker. He pointed out that if the labor lobby at Springfield had been able to line up the four Negro legislators the woman's 8-hour bill would have passed the house. But the Negro quartet voted against it because, he said, of the refusal of many unions to admit Negro workers to equal membership with white workers. He cited the lathers as an example.

Negroes Not Wanted.

This brought the lather delegates to their feet with the familiar rejoinder that there was nothing in their constitution to prevent the admission of Negroes. Walker may have had in mind a situation possibly similar to that of the machinists who have no constitutional bar to Negro members but who pledge all new members never to propose any but white workers for membership.

David McVey of the lathers took up Walker on the other point and made a spirited attack on the official labor policy of supporting capitalist party friends in the hope of getting labor crumbs out of them after they are safely in office. McVey became a Farmer-Laborite about the same time as Walker but has retained his faith in a labor political party.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Needle Trade Defense

The Furriers are out on strike to force the bosses to live up to the agreement won by the Union through years of bitter struggle. In order that the strike shall be 100% successful money is urgently needed. The more money is received the easier it will be to win the strike. Every class conscious worker and progressive should make it his business to help the Furriers.

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee has arranged a big concert for Saturday, July 16th, in the big Coney Island Stadium. The entire proceeds of this concert will go to help Furriers in their struggle.

The New York Symphony Orchestra of 100, the biggest Ballet in New York, many famous opera singers and dancers will participate in this concert. Tickets for the concert can already be gotten at the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square; Furriers' Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St.; Cloakmakers' Joint Board, 130 East 25th St. and in the Freiheit office. The income for the tickets goes for the strikers. Buy your tickets immediately and help raise a sustaining fund for the striking furriers.

* * *

Workmen's Circle of Toronto, Canada, Sends $67.50.

L. Berger, Secretary of a Toronto Workmen's Circle Branch, sent in $67.50—$50.00 as a donation from Local 209, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, and $17.50 for stamps.

Grand Concert in Coney Island.

Thousands of wise people will buy their tickets in advance and will have the advantage of going straight to their seats when they get to the Stadium. Others, not so wise, will have to stand in line and suffer for their negligence. Do not be one of them. Don't delay. Buy your tickets immediately.

* * *

Stelton Sends $25.

The Left Wing Group of Stelton brought in $25.00 to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. The money was brought in by Comrade Taback of Stelton, a member of the Left Wing Group.

The Left Wing of Stelton is not satisfied with this donation. It feels that something more has to be done for the Furriers and Cloakmakers. They therefore, called a conference last Sunday of all the surrounding cities to establish a large branch of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. They also arranged a Concert for next Sunday, June 12th, to be held at the Public School, for the relief of the Cloakmakers and Furriers. They promise a lot more money.

* * *

Volunteers!

If you have an hour's time during the day, come up to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714. We have a lot of work on hand.

* * *

A Successful Furriers' Strike Means a Success for the Entire Labor Movement.

The Furriers are again out on strike. 50,000 dollars are needed immediately.

The united front of Schachtman-Zigman-McGrady and the bosses wanted to smash the Furriers' Union. This strike is a reply of the Fur Workers to the attacks on their Union.

The fight of the Furriers' Union is the fight of the entire Labor Movement. If their strike is lost, the Zigman-McGrady-Schachtman gang will center their attack on the other Unions.

If the Furriers win their fight and give a decisive blow to the traitorous clique it will be an achievement for the entire labor movement. The traitors will no longer dare to carry on the Union-smashing tacticts as they have been doing until now.

The Furriers' strike must be won!

The necessary amount—50,000 dollars—must be raised immediately!

The Furriers' Relief Committee has issued special loan certificates of $10, $15, and $25 each. Every worker must get a bond certificate. Every worker must help win this strike.

The loans on these bonds will be returned as soon as the first assessment of the Furriers' Union comes into the office and immediately after the Coney Island Stadium Concert.

Rush your loans to the Furriers' Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

Respond immediately! The 50,000 dollars must be raised in the shortest time.

Chicago Furnace Firm Declared Both Fair and Unfair by Labor Unions

CHICAGO, June 6, (FP).—Contradictory reports in the labor press concerning the fairness of the Holland Furnace Co. to organized labor bring forth the following explanation:

The Sheetmetal Workers Intl. Assn. has a national agreement with the Holland Furnace Co. and regards it as fair, according to Tom Redding, an international official of the union.

The International Molders Union, on the other hand, has a dispute on with the Holland Furnace Co. and regards it as unfair. This dispute was apparently settled about a year ago by an agreement but the company broke the agreement soon after it was made, at both its Michigan and Iowa plants, according to the Chicago local of the molders.

Supreme Court Dodges Teapot Dome Case; No Explanations Offered

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The United States supreme court closed its annual term of court without deciding the Teapot Dome oil lease case. No explanation of the court's reason for permitting the decision to go over until fall was made.

Openshoppers Starting Raid on Moulders' Union Treasury for $100,000

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6., (FP).—Suit for $100,000 has been brought against the Intl. Molders Union by Frank Tanner, a non-union molder injured recently. The Openshop Industrial Assn. is understood to be back of the suit, which is aimed at crippling the union's defense fund.

Hindenburg and Cal Shake.

BERLIN, June 6.—President Von Hindenburg and President Coolidge today exchanged telegrams of congratulations on the feat of Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine.

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Letter from Commune 'Seyatel'

Following is a personal letter from a worker in the Agricultural Commune "Seyatel," Tselina, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The comrade who received it asks that it be published in the workers' press.

* * *

DEAR FRIEND:

I have been for some time thinking of writing to you about the life and operations of this commune. To go into all of the details of the history of the past five years would require too much time and patience, so you will have to be content to hear only a short outline.

The Commune's first group arrived in the fall of 1922. It consisted of 85, of these 60 were men. In 1923 the membership grew to 121. In 1924 it increased to 142. In 1925 it went up to 167. In 1926 the total was 204. All of these people, excepting a very few, have come from America. At present, 20 per cent of our members are Russian speaking, the rest being Finnish speaking. We have about 100 able-bodied men at present. The turnover of members has been such that about ⅓ of all that have come here have left, some going back to America, some to Finland, others have stayed in Russia.

Good Black Earth.

The land we have under our control consists of 13,000 acres of nearly level black soil, praiie tillable land with fairly good waters at the center. Also creek at both ends, with a railroad crossing the strip. This land lies in 14 km. long and 3¼ km. wide. It is 12 km. to the nearest railroad station.

We have our buildings in two places. At the southern end the creek is dammed up. We use the water to irrigate our garden. Here we also have our hog industry, with a new 310 ft. long 26 ft. wide modern concrete hog house with double story kitchen in the middle. The place at the southern end is the remains of a former landlord's place of residence, but hardly any of the buildings have escaped the civil war destruction. The new place is about the center of the land, one km. from the railroad. Here we have our headquarters, office, machine and blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and grainery. These buildings are almost all concrete constructions.

The capital has been formed as follows: in 1923—171,534r48n; in 1924—177,477r56k; in 1925—277,808r38k; in 1926—331,932r01k. (one ruble equal to 50 cents).

The capital is divided as follows:

Fundamental or undividable capital	68,178r15k
From membership dues, capital	138,979.64
Outside capital	17,149.17
Reserve capital	55,126.81
Operating capital from members	37,007.15
Operating capital from outside	15,503.09

Machinery is brought from America. Tractor horsepower has increased in the following way. In 1922, 3 Fordsons; in 1923, 7 tractors with total horsepower of 280; in 1924, 7 with HP. of 280; in 1925, 11 with HP. of 320; in 1926, 13 with HP. of 460; in 1927, 17 with HP. 540. All tractors are from America except two 50 HP. caterpillar tractors bought here.

More Machinery.

Other farm machinery has increased accordingly. At present we have four threshing machines. Three are 36x60 size and 1 is 24x40. The larger threshers are capable of threshing 1,500 bushels of wheat per day. We have 12, 8 ft. cut and 4, 6 ft. cut grain binders. Eight drills or seeding machines, total width 77ft., capable of seeding 250 acres per day. We have 48, 14" plow bottoms capable of plowing about 160 acres per day. We have six double disks which do not quite fulfill our requirement. Of peg tooth harrows we have twenty capable of harrowing 250 acres per day. We have 40 wagons. The heavy type have a capacity of 5 tons, and 10 have grain tanks with a capacity of 125 bushels. Of stationary motors we have 2, 9 HP. semi-disel; 2, 3 HP. gas motors; 1, 2½ HP. gas motors and two lighting dynamos, one is 40 amp., 220 volts, and the other one is 15 amp., 220 volts. Two Letz feed grinders; one Homemade busket grain elevator, windmill pump and garden irrigation pump.

The carpenter shop is 30x50 with machinery. One single spindle shapper, 1, 24" jointer, 1 combination saw table with boring attachment; 1, 36" band saw; 1 circle saw stand.

For cleaning grain we have one Marshal Fields large motor driven fanning mill, three hand turned fanning mills and one Carters disc special seed grading machine.

In the shoemaker shop we have a Landis's heavy duty sole stitcher, and large size finisher. Also a singer shoemaker sewing machine. We use concrete mixing machine and block machine, two delaval cream separators.

Farm Machine Shop.

To keep all these in running order we have a combination machine and blacksmith shop building 40x100. The blacksmith shop side has three fires, drill press and emery grinder and other necessary small tool. The machine shop side has a storage room for spare parts, their value at present is about 30,000 r. Machine shop machinery consists of a lathe, drill press, shapper, and emery wheel, besides all kinds of small tool. This machine shop is under reconstruction to be enlarged. More machinery will be installed to take care of not only our own repair work, but for the rapidly machinerized vicinity.

Our Field Cultures.

In 1923 we had under cultivation about 900 acres, in 1924, 3200 acres: in 1925, 5000 acres; in 1926, 5000 acres; and our plan for 1927 is about 6,000 acres. Our field cultures this year will be as follows: under winter wheat (this is very promising) 2,400 acres; for spring wheat (now being seeded) 1,600 acres; oats 640 acres; barley 240 acres; corn 500 acres, and also other small cultures.

Our average yield of winter wheat has been 77 poods per hectare for the last three years. The average yield of oats for the last three years has been 140 poods per hectare. Corn yielded on the average for three years 124 poods per hectare. The net profits from our fields have been: in 1924, 15,470r86K; in 1925, 59,961.00; in 1926, 26,849.62.

Then about our livestock. In 1922 we had 12 head of cattle; in 1923, 35 head; in 1924, 80 head; in 1925, 138 head; and in 1926, 200 head. Of these 45 are Red German milk cows weighing on the average of 1000 pounds per head and producing about 10,000 pounds of milk a year per head without up to date equipment. The outlook for the dairy business is very good, therefore we have a three year plan of building a modern dairy barn for two hundred milk cows. The barn will be built in three sections. In the future we intend to bring the number of milk cows to 600 head or more. Our cattle branch of the live stock department brought us over 8000 rubles of net profit. Our hog branch in 1923 consisted of 15 head; in 1924 of 108 head; in 1925 of 244 head and in 1926, 732 head. Most of these are pure bred English Yorkshires and are very profitable, netting last year over 12,000 rubles. Of sheep we have 420 head, one half of which are Spanish Marino breed. The twenty horses we have are used only for light hauling and saddle, no field work being done with them. Of poultry we have a thousand head in all.

The Soviet.

The managing personnel is made of seven members in the soviet and its chairman, whose duties are those of a manager. Each department head leads his department and also attends all of the meetings of the Soviet. The Revision or Control Committee is made up of three members who meet once a month to audit all of the books, they also attend the meetings of the soviet whenever possible. All of the officials are elected at the yearly meeting for one year terms.

Close records are kept of each department separately, and then of the commune as a whole. All of our official work is done by workers, we do not have any intelligentsia with higher education. We have tried to keep our labor efficiency close up to the American standard which accounts for our rapid rise.

The Peasants Come.

For social life we have entertainments every Saturday night consisting of plays, moving pictures, radio, dancing and music by our own band. The neighboring peasantry attend these entertainments in great numbers, making our place a center of their social gatherings.

Big Government Farm.

Oor biggest neighbor is a government "Soyhos" with aboot 120,000 acres of land. They are also mechanizing. At present they are using 50 tractors for their field work. Their income from sheep alone amounted to 250,000 rubles last year. Then near our station there is a large number of so-called Molacans and Duhabors, of whom some have come from America. They devote their attention most to dairying. The famous German Krupp has a concession 90 km. east of us, where we visit quite often. They also practice machine farming. In comparing German and American farm machinery as a whole the American holds the lead by far. We also pay visits to the Esthonian-American Commune Kolt and Commune Pioneer, formerly the Commune California. The district capitol, Salsk, is 34 km. from our place. It is situated at the junction of two railroads. The streets have been paved recently and a number of modern buildings have been built already and more going up. This is where our children attend high school. Four years ago our home station Tzelina, did not have any other than the station buildings, but now it is a village with a new hospital, school house, clubs, grain elevator, government official buildings and a population of a few thousand souls.

In schooling the children at home we have two teachers for elementary grades.

Only By Workers' Rule.

All these attainments have been possible, only by the rapid rise of the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Government for in its short history it has gained political and industrial importance among the world's great powers.

Our Commune's progress in agriculture is yet quite small. New country, new language, unfamiliar climate, and added to this we had to teach ourselves the use of modern agricultural machinery for we lacked previous experience. Also the arranging of the managing part was hard for there were no forms to fit our kind of an organization. But despite all mistakes and obstacles that were sometimes almost melodramatic, we can write on the profit side the experiences of the past years and a firm organization with a sound foundation, our fields for the first time in the best condition, our livestock well started, machine shops were we can teach our young men the use and care of machinery and tools, etc., in all lines. Still we lack something, and that is man power—young energetic men that want to learn the use of machinery, for with machinery in all lines farm work becomes as pleasant as any other industry.

Some over there may sometimes think that we are not well off here, but experience has taught that there is really something worth while in this new life.

With best regards to all the old acquaintances, I remain Your Childhood Friend, B. I.

A Rare Pamphlet

By LENIN

THE

SOVIETS AT WORK

By real good fortune we have been able to purchase the only remaining lot of this little booklet by Lenin, right after the Russian revolution. No more are in print. Before these are sold out, we ask every worker who does not own a copy to secure one.

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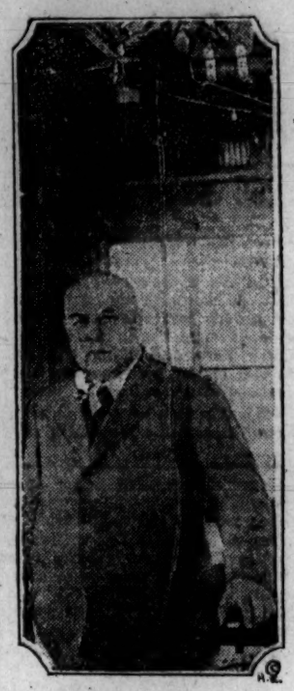
Aids Aviators



College Park, Md., has the first radio beacon for use of civilian aviators. This apparatus used to guide planes by radio is a forerunner of 40 other similar beacons to be established at 200-mile intervals along the 8,284 miles of civil airways. Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards has his hand on the control.

American, British Looters Sorry for Sheffield Failure

MEXICO CITY, June 6.—United States Ambassador James R. Sheffield was given a farewell last night by members of the American and British colonies when he left for the United States.

Ambassador Sheffield insists that his trip to the United States is merely a vacation, but the reports of his resignation persist.

Sheffield was so unfortunate as to permit President Calles of Mexico to obtain letters from Sheffield's superiors in the United States, ordering him in effect to work for the downfall of Calles and his replacement by some more conservative leader, more likely to take orders from American oil companies.

Coolidge to Back Slap Farmer.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—All doubt that President Coolidge is going to establish the summer white house in the black hills of South Dakota disappeared today.

Our Letter from Australia

Dime Novelist Very Pious.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Objection has been taken to the action of Zane Gray, the prominent American novelist and writer—who at present is enjoying an extended fishing excursion in New Zealand—in issuing propaganda on behalf of the New Zealand Bible-in-the-Schools Propaganda Committee.

Gray says he is of the opinion that the Bible should be in every school, that it is in all schools in the United States, that it has a beneficial effect on the minds of all young people in the United States, and that U. S. judges are almost unanimous in the opinion that lack of religious training in the homes is largely responsible for juvenile delinquency.

The New Zealand labor press advises Gray to stick to his rods and lines and not poke his nose into other people's business, particularly in a country where he is getting his pet sport, free gratis!

Pauperize Unemployed.

According to a statement made by Prime Minister Coates, the New Zealand government can find work for the unemployed only on a pauperization scale. Coates has announced that the government is prepared to find work for the unemployed at $2.16 per day for single men, and $2.88 per day for married men. These rates are from 64 cents to $1.36 below the minimum basic rate declared by the arbitration court to be absolutely necessary to ensure an "existence of frugal comfort."

If this sort of thing becomes general, it won't be very long before the employers will want the general wage rates reduced to the pauper level. Already many are demanding that if the men are willing to work for the government at these rates, they can work for employers at the same rates. In the majority of cases, the unemployed are indignantly refusing to accept pauper rates. The N. Z. Labor Party has issued a vigorous protest against this move to break down the living wage for the workers.

* * *

The Land Myth.

SYDNEY, Australia.—One of the tricks employed to induce immigrants to leave Britain for Australia is that there is plenty of land for them on which they can soon become prosperous farmers and get rich quick. But in Australia things are not what they seem to be from afar. In the state of New South Wales last year, 57 farm blocks were offered to farmers, and for these no less than 14,402 entered the ballots to see who would get the areas. That seems to be fairly conclusive proof that there is not plenty of farm land available for immigrants, or that the land is waiting for them to walk onto it and start farming. Incidentally, it also explains why the great majority of the immigrants who come to Australia finally end up in the bread line.

Want New Basic Wage.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the workers of New South Wales because the labor government of that state failed to bring down a new basic wage this year in accordance with the cost of living. The last basic wage was declared in August, 1925, at $20.16 per week and since then it has remained unchanged, although the increase in the cost of living warrants an addition of $2.88 per week. Because of the non-declaration of a new basic wage, it is estimated that the workers of the state are losing $1,250,000 per week—that is the individual loss of $2.88 per week.

On the other hand, the government has brought down an endowment scheme, to come into operation when the next basic wage declaration is made. Under this scheme, a payment of $1.25 per week is to be made for each child under 14 years of age, providing the wage of the parent is below a figure equal to the basic wage plus the $1.25 per child. By this means many children are excluded from the scheme. As the average wage in New South Wales is $23.28 per week, the endowment does not begin to operate till the fourth child. The scheme is not considered a satisfactory one, though the principle of endowment is established.

* * *

Cheap State Housing.

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—When Labor took over the government of the State of South Australia three years ago it was estimated there was a shortage of 5000 homes. Since then Labor has built 4149 homes for the workers in or near the city of Adelaide and a further 250 in country towns. These have been handed over to the workers on deposits of $125 and small weekly payments of $4.44 per week to liquidate the cost of the homes. Workers with large families get preference in the purchasing of the houses. All houses have been built by day labor under a mass production scheme, at an average cost of around $3250, and the workers are purchasing them at the rate of $4.44 per week.

* * *

Hop Fields Exploitation.

HOBART, Tasmania.—Perhaps the most shameless of all exploiters in Australia are those who derive their profits from the underpaid labor of men, women, and little children.

The picking is done on the piecework system. For hops the picker gets $1.68 per 100 lbs, and for fruit berries, the pay is $1.92 per 100 lbs. The average picker can average, over the season, about 75 lbs. per day and a working day in the fields is anything from 12 to 14 hours. The huts that house the workers during the season are in the most deplorable condition, being wet and cold. Many of them are used as cattle smelters when the hop and fruit seasons are closed, which seem to demonstrate that the employers think no more of their human slaves than they do the beasts of the field. There are no sanitary arrangements, and males and females are forced to mix together.

* * *

Inspect Milk.

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Labor Government in the State of New South Wales has placed into operation a law controlling the handling and distribution of milk in the metropolitan area of the city of Sydney. A board, representing the farmers and consumers regulates supply and distribution, and fixes prices. The board also has power to acquire or resume the undertaking of any wholesale or retail milk vendor, to license vendors to distribute milk on its behalf, and to conduct depots or shops for the distribution and sale of milk, milk products, ice, and other foodstuffs. It can establish laboratories for the purpose of research work, and may prohibit the use of what appears to be unhealthy or unwholesome milk.

* * *

Strike Fails.

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The strike by the building trades workers for a 40-hour week has collapsed and the men have resumed work on a 44-hour week basis. At the beginning of the strike there was plenty of support for the men, but enthusiasm soon died away, and the men had no other option but to give up the fight.

Big Ships Can Enter Port of Leningrad Due To Improvements Made

LENINGRAD, June 6.—The Leningrad port has increased its capacity considerably. The sea channel has been deepened to thirty-one feet over half of its length, and the number of moorings has been increased to 62. Large ocean ships can now enter the port directly.

Tsar's Family Furs to Be Placed on Sale Soon

LENINGRAD, June 6.—Valuable furs having formerly belonged to the empress and actually being kept in the museum palaces at Detskoie Selo and Pavlovsk are shortly to be sold publicly. Several coats and cloaks of sable, silver fox and beaver have been selected for the purpose. All these furs have been preserved in excellent condition.

Discuss Oil Crisis.

Oil operators in the Seminole field are meeting here in the Standard Oil offices today to discuss the over-production in Oklahoma. While the big operators are anxious to contrive some method to limit production, many of the independents threaten court action if limitation "in restraint of trade" is attempted.

PLANES OF U. S. S. R. AMONG BEST

(Continued from Page One)

fend this outpost of labor's struggle for world victory.

Voroshiloff enters at length into the discussion of the strength of the Red Army and one finds a few fleeting moments to look around. Michael Kalinin, the president of the Union of Soviet Republics is quite conspicuous in the midst of the Presidium, as is Alexis Rykoff, the Soviet Premier. There is Molatov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and near him is Uglanov, secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Party. Ordjonokidze, chairman of the central control commission of the Party, is also pointed out, with Edyunekidzo, secretary of the Executive Committee of the All-Union Soviets. Lunacharsky, the people's commissar of education, watches the proceedings intently, as does Skrypnik, the People's Commissar of Education for the Ukraine, from the box that was once reserved for the czar's ill-fated premier, Stolypin.

But they are not more interested than Ubarevitch, wearing three orders of the Red Flag, who cleared Siberia of the white terror armies.

Age has caught some of the leaders of the revolution like Midzachaya, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Georgian Soviet Republic, and Felix Kon, the Polish Revolutionist, chairman of the Society of Former Polish Prisoners and Exiles, who followed in the wake of the Red Army advance toward Warsaw, in 1920, setting up revolutionary committees in the new territory won.

Rudonny, the famous Red Cavalry leader is there, as is Peterson, Commandant of the Kremlin. In fact the entire front row of the second gallery of this State Opera House was occupied by Red Army representatives. There is Petrovsky, the president of Soviet Ukraine, and Belenke, the Commandant of the G. P. U., the political Department of the State Department of Justice.

All Nationalities.

Among the delegates themselves one can easily pick out the spokesmen of the various and numerous nationalities that exist within the borders of the Soviet Union. This is the Fourth All-Union congress following the 13th All-Russian Congress with the reorganization of the Soviet State in 1923. Seventy per cent of these delegates are members of the Communist Party. Thirty per cent are non-Party members. We had arrived at the Bolshoy theater while the Party fraction was holding its caucus. The non-Party delegates were also meeting. Mutual representatives from both groups then meet together for common agreement.

The women delegates are the most noticeable. Most of them wear headcloths of various colors, white, black, red or gray. Men delegates can also be distinguished by their headwear, the Tartars, Bashkirs and Kirghiz especially, to mention only a few. Overall is the huge emblem of the Soviet Union, the crossed Hammer and Sickle, with the Rising Sun of the New Social Order as the background, the symbol of their unity.

Suddenly a wave of spirited applause sweeps this determined assemblage that speaks for the peoples who dwell on one-sixth of the earth's land surface. Voroshiloff was declaring:

"Lenin said that we must always bear in mind that our revolution is surrounded by the bourgeois capitalist world. As long as we are surrounded by this capitalist world, any peace that we enjoy is only an armistice. But if this capitalist world attacks us we must always be ready."

The congress applauded the report on the training of aviators. Voroshiloff pointed out that the Red Fleet, which was at one time the most backward section of the Union's defense, was now considered very well developed. The Red Air Fleet is "no longer a contemptible little force," he said.

Applause also greeted the declaration that, "Just as the development of industry is developing its technique, so the Red Army is also developing its technique."

He concluded with, "The Red Army is flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone of the workers and peasants." Then another ovation as Voroshiloff finished.

Then the Congress is presented by the crew of the battleship "Avrora" with a beautiful duplicate in a good-sized model of their ship that played an important part in the revolutionary days of 1917, coming up the Neva, at Leningrad, and shelling the czar's Winter Palace. Speakers from various workers' organizations pledged their support to the Red Army and the Soviet Union. Resolutions from the Putilov Works, at Leningrad, were read. There was a speaker from the railroad works, "Stalin," at Tiflis. There were hosts of speakers, with great multitudes listening all over Moscow and its environs, because all the speeches were broadcasted in full.

The congress ended with the election of a Central Executive Committee that chose a presidium of 27 members, headed by six presidents, Michael Kalinin, Gregory Petrovsky, Alexander Trherviakoff, Gasamfare Gasabekoff, Netirbaj Aytakoff and Deysulla Khodgaeff. The committee approved the composition of the Council of People's Commissars as follows: President, Alexis Rykoff; Foreign Minister, George Tchitcherin; War, Clement Voroshiloff; Communications, Jan Rudshutak; Posts and Telegraphs, Ivan Smirnoff; Finance, Nicholas Brukhanoff; Commerce, A. I. Mikojan; Labor, Basil Shmidt; Workers and Peasants, Gregory Ordjonikidse; Chairman Economic Council, Valeria Konibisheff, and Director of Statistics, Valerian Osinski.—Another congress has passed. It had witnessed the Soviet Union stronger than ever.

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BERT MILLER.....business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Lewis Gang Branded Election Thieves.

John Brophy, candidate for president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, on the "Save the Union" ticket, has issued a circular (published last week in The DAILY WORKER) in which he proves that the contemptible traitor and agent of the employers, John L. Lewis, was really defeated in the last election.

It would be tedious to repeat the crimes of Lewis against the members of the miners' union. His administration has marked the alarming decline of the organization. From being a dominant power in the industry and the most militant and effective labor union in the United States, it has sunk into impotency under the series of monstrous betrayals perpetrated by John L. Lewis and his machine which openly and brazenly sells out the miners in every struggle. He has never even pretended to fight except to convince the bosses that they cannot get along without him, that they must recognize him as a labor lieutenant of capitalism.

Today he maintains office against the expressed will of the majority of the membership and continues his foul treachery by refusing to call a general strike in the industry and putting up a real fight for the unorganized miners, thereby bringing them into the organization.

The scoundrels at the head of the United Mine Workers' organization probably have more than one reason to fear the organization falling into the hands of the representatives of the majority of the membership. They have perpetrated such gross and self-evident frauds in their vote-stealing campaign that they have proved themselves past-masters in the art of thievery. It is quite probable that they have practiced the same thievery in other lines, particularly in juggling finances.

A wholesale demand for a recount of the votes should be demanded by the miners. If the crooks of the Lewis machine have destroyed evidence of their own guilt, new elections should be held under control of an impartial board composed of trade unionists affiliated with other organizations who could be depended upon to give an honest count. Such a proposition would meet with the opposition of Lewis' pal, Bill Green, former secretary of the miners, who now heads the A. F. of L. Green would declare such procedure a violation of the jurisdiction of the miners' union.

The rotten condition in the U. M. W. of A. emphasizes the need for a thorough house cleaning in the American labor movement. Many other unions suffer from the same blight as Lewis has imposed upon the miners, and only an aroused and determined rank and file, always on the alert can prevent the reactionaries wrecking the unions they head before they surrender control of them.

Renegades, Scoundrels and Liars to Publish Magazine.

Chester M. Wright, former editor of the socialist daily, the New York Call, who proved himself a coward and renegade when Woodrow Wilson hurled the United States into the world war on behalf of Wall Street's investments on the side of the allies, and William English Walling, another apostate and social-patriot who graduated from the socialist party into the ranks of the jingoes, are still trying to gouge funds from the workers they so shamelessly betrayed. Their latest adventure is to incorporate at $25,000 a publishing concern the purpose of which is to publish a magazine called "Washington."

This is a worthy pair of confidence men. All their lives they have been fakers. Even in the socialist party they vitiated with their stupidity everything they touched. Wright was consistently a defender in the socialist party of the opportunism of the Hillquit crowd, while Walling endeavored to become the theoretician of a new revisionist school by writing a series of books that perverted Marxism in the most shameless fashion. Only the backwardness and theoretical poverty of the socialist party prevented them being kicked out before the first blasts of the trumpets of war scared them into the ranks of the patriots, whence they found lucrative employment as journalistic scavengers for Gompersism.

Their preliminary announcement, under the heading of "Democracy in Industry" proclaims that deceptive slogan, a veil for class collaboration, to be the keynote of their "labor" work.

> "We shall deal largely with labor affairs, largely and keenly, standing by the American labor movement, but not leaning upon it. The democratization of industry—and with it the even larger development of economic democracy—steadily, in an evolutionary manner, is the sole preventive of a political overlordship that can mean only tyranny and ultimate revolt and destruction.
>
> "Labor finance will be one of the big fields of exploration and explanation.
>
> "We shall deal wtih Communism and fascism, twin autocratic evils, twin foes of freedom and democracy. We shall fight them bitterly, with the sort of earnestness that must be called forth when freedom and cherished institutions are endangered."

Communists will not be disturbed by the malevolent assaults of Wright and Walling. To be reviled by such creatures is to be honored. We enjoy the enmity of their kind and carefully cultivate it.

As to their shadow boxing against fascism they pretend, like the Greens, Wolls, Sigmans, Lewises and Cahans, to be opposed to fascism in Italy, but use it against the working class of the United States. The democratization of industry as interpreted by them means the abandonment of the class struggle and the complete subserviency of labor to capital. It means labor banking, labor insurance. It is that type of scoundrellism that solemnly tells workers that the way to obtain higher wages is to produce more for the capitalists, in spite of the fact that even the veriest amateur in economics knows that the larger the army of the unemployed, the more difficult is the task of the unions. Such a policy, supplemented by active opposition to a militant struggle on the part of the unions, is bound to result in a fall in the rate of wages and a lowering of the worker's standard of living.

According to its announcement the new magazine will be utilized by its sponsors as an apology for more intensive exploitation of labor, and will be a valuable addition to the array of capitalist propaganda disguised as labor publications. It will probably be used as a textbook in some of the fraudulent labor colleges where the philosophy of increased production is taught as the solution for labor's ills. To revolutionists and members of the working class who have advanced beyond the stage of class collaboration illusions the magazine will only serve as a plummet with which to measure the depths to which certain betrayers of labor are able to sink in their service to their capitalist masters.

The British Trade Union Bill and Its Place in the Framework of World Imperialism

It must be recognized with all clearness that the greater and sharper the capitalist system experiences in its development, the more doubtful and shaky the so-called stabilization of capitalism becomes, the more capitalist circles will endeavor to throw a considerable part of the responsibility for these failures, both in the sphere of international politics and also home politics—fight against the working class—upon the Soviet Republic. To the extent to which the movement in China develops under the sign of friendship and sympathy for our State, and every revolutionary movement, every labor movement of the working class proceeds under the same slogan, so will the attacks upon our Soviet Union increase.

It is not by any means due to chance that, precisely at the present time, when imperialism is considerably threatened, that the attacks upon our Soviet Union are increasing from day to day.

The underlying fact of all these complications in the sphere of international politics is the struggle of the different capitalist countries and capitalist groups for retaining the old markets and capturing new ones. The events in China and the repeated revolts in other colonial countries prove how serious for capitalism is the question of the future fate of its colonial policy. From the logic of capitalist development there arises inevitably the struggle for markets. But the industrial development and the liberation movements in the colonies and in the semi-colonial countries render difficult not only the extension of the markets but even the retention of the old markets. Such a situation will inevitably lead to the greatest international complications.

This situation finds expression in the home policy of all the bourgeois states and in their relations to each other. (A. I. Rykov, President of the Council of People's Commissars at the Fourth Congress of Soviets of the Soviet Union.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

ARTICLE III

WHAT could bring greater joy and expectancy of success to the tory government than the campaign of expulsions engineered by the Conservative Labor leadership against Communism and the left wing—the National Minority Movement?

What better guarantee could the tories ask than the expulsion of Trades Councils and Labor Party branches which continued to accept the affiliation of Communists and left wingers in spite of the ukase issued by officialdom?

More than this the tories had tested out the ability and willingness of the reformist leaders to fight on broad issues (the forged "Zinoviev" letter) and found that instead of enemies, they were actually allies of the government, insofar as the "Moscow menace" was concerned.

SOME of Ramsay MacDonald's utterances relative to the general strike show that when R. Palme Dutt, editor of "The Labor Monthly" states in the May issue that **"the government Trade Union bill represents, as to 75 per cent, the policy preached by the reformist leaders,"** he is understating rather than overstating the case.

Dutt also quotes Frank Hodges of "Black Friday" fame, speaking at a luncheon given by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, on "Industrial Relations—Can They Be Improved?" Hodges said:

"Employers, on the one hand, who do not understand **the legitimate principles of trade unionism, and the followers of the Bolshevist philosophy on the other,** can destroy such measure of prosperity as exists, unless there is **strong rigorous joint action on our part to destroy them."** (Emphasis Mine.)

SUCH a speech, delivered by a labor leader on April 5, just as the ruling class was preparing its attack, can be called nothing less than promising the enemy to undermine the morale of the labor movement by continuing to attack a section of it in the presence of the foe. Hodges, like the tories, is in favor of "legitimate" unionism—as interpreted by the courts.

BEFORE the general strike, when the Communists and the national minority movement were calling upon the General Council to prepare the working class for resistance to the attack on the miners and state what is now known to be the cold fact that the onslaught on the miners was but the beginning of an offensive against the whole working class, Ramsay MacDonald declared:

"There is at present much discussion about forming an alliance between the miners, railwaymen and metal workers. No greater calamity could befall the country than the formation of a trade union bloc on the one side and a capitalist bloc on the other for the purpose of engaging in a suicidal struggle. In my opinion the miners should unite to demand their rights and TO FULFILL THEIR DUTIES TOWARDS SOCIETY AND APPEAL TO THE MORALS AND REASON OF PUBLIC OPINION. We are all for peace, but this peace must not be purchased at the price of starving out the miners. That is the whole point. WE DO NOT WANT THE FIGHT. You know quite well how serious the situation is now. The economic situation is not good. The representatives of capital and labor should negotiate in order to avoid the strike."

MACDONALD was for "peace" and in order to ensure peace he opposed the strengthening of working-class organizations. He had time to point out to the miners "their duties towards society" but not to warn the labor movement that it must organize and fight or accept defeat—the defeat he later helped to bring about.

There is no more shameful spectacle in labor history (or one bearing greater significance for workers who need to estimate accurately the role of MacDonald and his kind) than this undercover agent of British imperialism rising in the House of Commons on May 5, 1926, when the strike was at its height, and saying:

"I again ask this house if it cannot do it (i. e., resume negotiations). I am not speaking for the Trades Union Congress at all. I am speaking for nobody. I have not consulted my colleagues. I am speaking from my own heart. **I am not a member of a trade union, and am therefore a little freer than my colleagues,** and can do things for which perhaps I will get blamed tomorrow by the trade unionists, but I cannot let this opportunity go."

THE inference here is clear. MacDonald was telling the British ruling class in so many words, first, that he as the parliamentary leader was against the strike and second that **the trade union leaders were also against the strike but were being forced to acquiesce by the masses.**

In my pamphlet, "The British Strike," written while the strike was in progress, I said of the above utterance:

"MacDonald may have been speaking 'from my own heart' but it is plain that it is a heart filled with black treachery toward the trade union movement and the working class."

No better characterization of his words and deeds occur to me now.

AS for J. H. Thomas, parliamentary secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, who took a leading part in betraying the strike after having sabotaged all preparations for it as well as he could, he had no scruples which prevented him from trying to destroy the morale of the strikers by parroting ruling class phrases relative to "right", "justice", "constitutionalism", etc.

Thomas's Hammersmith speech is a fine sample of the kind of strike-breaking indulged in by the official leadership and upon which the present tory government bases its belief that it will encounter no serious opposition from them.

Thomas said:

"If the people who talk about a fight to the finish carried it out in that sense the country would not be worth having at the end of it. I HAVE NEVER DISGUISED AND I DO NOT DISGUISE NOW THAT I HAVE NEVER BEEN IN FAVOR OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE GENERAL STRIKE. . . . THE WORKERS HAVE NO RIGHT TO SAY TO THE EMPLOYERS: "YOU MUST NEGOTIATE UNDER THREAT OF A STRIKE," but it is equally RIGHT AND JUST that the workers should not be asked to carry on negotiations under threat of a lockout.

"FROM THE START I DELIBERATELY WENT IN TO GET PEACE. . . . I repeat that it is the duty of both sides to keep the door open."

BUT Thomas had declared himself still more clearly during the period of negotiation and had given the ruling class the cue that it is following today:

"I am frequently asked why the organized working class must not make a mass attack on the capitalist class. My answer to this is that such an attack would not only be directed against the capitalist class, BUT AGAINST THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY. In the event of such an attack being successful it must logically lead TO THE ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE MASSES. BUT I DO NOT THINK THE MASS OF WORKERS WANT TO GET POWER BY SUCH BACK-STAIR METHODS. If the masses are not intelligent enough to get power thru the ballot box, they are still less capable to achieve this aim by violent means."

NOTHING could be plainer. Thomas, like MacDonald, has no confidence in the masses, fears their success if organized and conscious that they must fight the government—the concentrated force of the ruling class—if they are to win even "purely industrial" demands in a period of declining capitalism.

A book could be filled with similar quotations from all of the more influential leaders (with some few exceptions like A. J. Cook, the fighting secretary of the miners' union) which show conclusively that not only fear of the mass power of the labor movement but a belief in the willingness of the official leadership to make terms with the government which would leave their parliamentary privileges untouched while strangling centralized, disciplined and conscious mass action in both "industrial" and political struggles, prompted the British ruling class to initiate the new offensive against the labor movement.

IT is impossible of course to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear but the fact stands out as clearly as MacDonald's mustache that the betrayal of the general strike and of the struggle of the miners, opened the way for the present drive.

It is equally clear that the refusal of the financial relief sent by the Russian unions to the British working class during the general strike (later accepted by the miners) and the failure to carry out the campaign for world trade union unity agreed to with the Russian labor movement, the sabotage of the work of Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee by the official leadership of the General Council, opened the way to the raid on the Soviet Union Trade Mission and the repetition of the "red menace" maneuver.

WHILE it may be said that the tories do not show much originality in the present two-sided campaign against the Soviet Union and the British working class, it can be said as well that they know the hearts and minds of the official leaders—the tories know that they are, like themselves, stripped of their "labor" camouflage, imperialists to the core.

To those well-meaning persons who are always with us in times like these and who complain that this is no time to say such things even tho they are true, we can only reply that they must be said to the working class of the whole world and especially in Great Britain for the very good reason that the British workers cannot defeat the program of industrial feudalism and imperialist war which is the main line of their rulers until they have defeated the imperialist-minded leaders whose treasonable policy precipitated the present crisis and who right now, by refusing to call upon the masses for resistance by all means at hand, are sapping the life of the labor movement and jeopardising its very existence.

Bourgeois Advice to The Daily Worker

One of our readers complains about our appeals to our readers for aid during the present financial crisis of our paper. While he does not object to our raising funds to weather the storm he considers it very poor business sense to advertise to the world the threat to the existence of The DAILY WORKER. He asserts that no capitalist business concern could possibly survive that issued statements about the danger of bankruptcy and at the same time tried to obtain business. The observation regarding capitalist institutions is perfectly correct, but it does not apply to a Communist publication.

The very essence of bourgeois success is based upon deception and bluff. Organized advertising is merely systematic misrepresentation. A concern in danger of going out of business must strive to keep up appearances of prosperity. That is not the case, however, with a revolutionary publication. We do not exist by the practice of deception. Our propaganda is not based upon lies as is the propaganda of capitalism, but upon a working class interpretation of facts. While it is considered disgraceful for a capitalist concern to admit financial difficulties, such experiences are to be expected by a Communist publication. It is no disgrace to be forced to appeal to our readers, the advanced section of the working class for aid. In fact it would be criminal on our part and proof of our recreancy to the labor movement not to explain our problems and dangers to our supporters. Should we cease publication without having given them a chance to keep alive their paper we would deserve nothing but contempt as betrayers of the trust they have placed in us.

This talk of concealing the facts about our financial condition arises because bourgeois ideas of business pervade the minds of some of our readers.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

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Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

Joanna Roos and Frances Cowles have taken over the roles of Aline Bernstein and Ethel Frankau in "The Grand Street Follies" at the Little Theatre.

In addition to the plays announced for next season, the Theatre Guild is considering new plays by Eugene O'Neill, Sidney Howard, John Howard Lawson, C. K. Muhro and S. N. Behrman.

Margaret Anglin's revival of "The Woman of Bronze" is scheduled to open at the Lyric Theatre, June 15. This will be the third production of the popular-priced repertory company of Murray Phillips. The other two are "Kempy" and "Lombardi Ltd."

"The Ladder" moved from the Waldorf to the Cort Theatre last night. The Davis play just celebrated the two hundred and seventy-fifth performance.

"Kiss Me," the new Levenson musical show is due on Broadway early next month. Desiree Ellinger, William Celery, Arthur Campbell and Adrian Rosely will play important roles.

Beginning with this week the Saturday matinee of "The Constant Wife" at the Maxime Elliott Theatre will be discontinued.

TAMAKI MIURA

The noted Japanese soprano is featured in "Namiko San," a play with music, at the Selwyn Theatre.

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Screen Notes

John Gilbert plays the chief role in "Twelve Miles Out," adapted from William Anthony McGuire's stage success of last season. The story centers on the rum-runners and much of its action is laid at sea. Joan Crawford, Ernest Torrence, Betty Compson, Eileen Percy, and Bert Roach are also in the cast.

Maria Corda, has been assigned the leading role of the film version of "The Private Life of Helen of Troy," the John Erskine novel, which is now going into production by the First National.

Universal Pictures has leased the Central Theatre and will offer the screen presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the Harriet Beecher Stowe's tale, beginning August 15.

Ricardo Cortez will have an important part in Lon Chaney's new starring picture, "Terror," another picture being made of the Russian Revolution.

Marceline Day, will play opposite Ramon Novarro in "Romance," which is now in production under the direction of John S. Robertson.

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IMPERIALISTS OF PACIFIC TO CLASH IN HAWAII SOON

Close on the heels of the Pacific Labor Conference, which adjourned recently in Hankow after fruitful sessions, came the announcement yesterday that the Institute of Pacific Relations will hold its second meeting in Honolulu on July 15-29.

Close to 150 delegates from the United States, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, Great Britain, Canada, the Dutch East Indies, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands are expected. University presidents, publicists, bankers, industrialists, capitalists and religious and educational leaders constitute the bulk of the delegates.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California Federation of Labor and a bitter foe of Japanese immigration, and Leo Wolman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' research department, are the only two delegates connected with the labor movement.

Heads of the big pineapple, sugar and shipping firms concerned in the exploitation of Hawaii, and New York financiers are named among the prospective delegates. President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, California, will preside.

Although the purpose of the convention is to smooth the rivalries of contending imperialist groups about the Pacific, little progress has been made in settling the Japanese-American controversy over immigration. At the last conference, in 1925, hostilities broke out between representatives of the two groups on this issue, and may be renewed at the coming conference.

Plumbers Helpers Are Beaten Up by Police

(Continued from Page One)

up to the workers and told them "to get out of here."

In a chorus they answered that they were "going to picket peacefully." This answer did not please Martin who hit Murray Singer, a picket, a hard blow on the left ear. He then followed that by hitting several other workers. The line retreated several feet and reformed their ranks, being joined by several dozen more workers who had just reached the scene.

Boss Runs for Help.

Joseph W. Pollack, in charge of the contracting, ran up to Sergeant Coogan and complained that the pickets were walking on private property. Coogan then stepped forward and with the help of Patrolman Martin placed five of the workers under arrest.

As soon as the police left with the five prisoners, the pickets again formed in line and marched before the building for half an hour without any interference. As soon as they left, two other policemen appeared, but too late to arrest any workers.

When brought to the 51st Street Station House, Lieut. Rigney, at the desk, refused to allow any reporters present when the names of the five prisoners were being entered in the blotter. He curtly told the representative of The DAILY WORKER as well as the capitalist press to "wait on the street."

Helpers Arrested.

The workers who were arrested arrested were Peter Groskaw, Lawrence Cohen, Solomon Green, James Pascale and Samuel Rothberg.

"Picketing will be continued," said C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers. "We do not intend to allow the arrests to interfere with our work."

The striking helpers held a large meeting last night at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, where the workers pledged to continue the struggle until they win.

Chile Dictators Seek Loan From Wall St.

Quickly following the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in Chile, announcement was made yesterday that the National City Bank has sent two officials to the South American country to negotiate a loan. One of the first acts of the dictatorship was to name the National City Bank as financial agent, with hopes of fat subsidies from Wall St.

Colombia, another South American country, is negotiating with New York bankers for a $60,000,000 loan, most of which will be applied to railroads, according to explanations. Osaka, Japan is seeking $50,000,000.

Children Lose Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, June .—American citizens who are born and live abroad may deprive their children of citizenship through non-residence, the supreme court ruled today.

The decision, rendered in the case of Chin Bow, a Chinese child, is expected to affect a large number of claimants to American citizenship.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY
STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK
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Special Rates for Labor Organizations (Established 1887.)

Reactionaries Succeed in Ousting Lindsey as Judge of Denver Court

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey, noted for his reforms in the handling of juvenile crime, must surrender his office. The U. S. Supreme Court so declared in a decision laid down today.

The court denied his petition for review of a Colorado supreme court decision ousting him from the post of judge of the Denver Juvenile Court on the ground that he was technically defeated by his opponent in the 1924 election.

Judge Lindsey, as a result of his exposure of political corruption in his state has been under attack for many years.

Rubber Workers of Akron, Toiling for Little Pay, Rebel

AKRON, Ohio, June 6.—Speeding up of the workers in the local rubber shops is reaching unbelievable heights as the peak of the greatest season the industry has ever known is approaching.

Although the rubber workers are unorganized the increase in speed-up is calling forth a determined resistance which usually takes the form of spontaneous department strikes on the job. The mill room workers at Goodyear are the latest group to rebel at an attempt to increase production at their expense.

Conditions in the Goodyear lampblack mill room are typical of the industry. Ten minutes after a man starts work he is coal black. The air is filled with dust and as proper ventilation is non-existent, the stuff gets in the worker's eyes, his nose, mouth and lungs. The men are allowed no time off for lunch. They must work straight thru the 8 hours without leaving the mills.

Work at Top Speed.

The men work at top speed. Production is 60 per cent more a man than in 1923. That year each man ran 19, 80-pound batches of stock thru his mill per day. For this he received $6.56.

By 1927 the men were running 24 batches of 94 pounds each for the same money.

A few days ago the management announced that the efficiency department had decided the men were able to produce still more and that 6 pounds would be added to each batch, making a total of 2,400 pounds per man a day.

This was the last straw to the mill men, already driven beyond endurance, and they struck. The whole gang left the job and went to the locker room for a meeting. Word reached them that the factory manager wanted to speak to them, and after some debate he was admitted to the meeting and finally persuaded the men to go back to work, with the promise of a raise. The raise was not forthcoming the next day and the men quit the job again for three hours. This time Slusser, the manager, came down and told the men they had been granted a raise of 60 cents a day, but that the extra six pounds a batch was there to stay. The men realized that a strike of one department alone would be licked before it started, so they accepted the miserably small raise and sullenly returned to work.

Pittsburgh Coal and Terminal Firm Figure in Rumor of Mergers

Rumors on Wall Street, backed by advances in stock, indicated that the notoriously non-union Pittsburgh Coal Co. may consolidate with the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. into the biggest bituminous producer in the country. A further merger linking the new company with the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Coal Co. was also discussed. Pittsburgh Coal soared eight points.

Plumbers Helpers to Picnic in Bronx July 10

A picnic for the benefit of the striking plumbers' helpers will be held Sunday, July 10th at Pleasant Bay Park, Unionport, the Bronx.

Several organizations have promised to cooperate with the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers in making the affair a success. They are the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Chinese Workers' Association, the Armenian workers' organization, and several sports labor organizations.

Russian Costume Ball and Concert
given by
Branch 5, Sec. 6, Workers Party of America
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 11
at the CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE, 2700 Bronx Park East.
TICKETS at Co-operative House, Freiheit, DAILY WORKER, 108 E. 14th Street, Room 35.

Moscow Committee Asks Removal of Trotsky and Zinoviev

MOSCOW, June 6.—The plenary session of the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, having heard Bukharin's report on the plenary session of the Executive of the Comintern, adopted a resolution approving the estimation by the Executive of the Comintern of the international situation, and the line of the executive in the struggle of the world proletariat.

Warns The Opposition.

The Moscow committee notes with indignation the speeches of Trotsky and Vuyovich at the plenary session of the executive of the comintern, as well as the fact that the opposition is ever more surely breaking with Communism, and inevitably sliding into the menshevist camp. The opposition gives a liquidatory estimate of the situation, and by the bad faith of their criticism disintegrates the party ranks.

Mobilize Against Disrupters.

The plenary session of the Moscow committee calls for a mobilization of public opinion of the broad proletarian masses to support the decisions of the executive of the comintern against the opposition. By its actions the opposition has grossly violated its promise of October 16th, and the Moscow committee insists, with the Central Committee of the party, that Zinoviev and Trotzky be excluded from the executive of the Central Committee. The plenary session of the Leningrad committee, jointly with the All-City meeting of active members of the Leningrad Party organization, passed a resolution declaring it will nip in the bud all attempts to kindle a new discussion with the All-Union Communist Party in the present conditions of a growing threat of war, and the immense difficulties facing the world Communist movement.

Industrial Squadders Beat Up Four Furriers

(Continued from Page One)

tivities of the Industrial Squad," declared Isadore Shapiro, chairman of the strikers' Law Committee.

"Altho there were thousands of workers in the fur market, the uniformed police were handling the situation without difficulty, and picketing was proceeding in a peaceful fashion until members of the industrial squad appeared.

"They were in plain clothes, and without showing their badges they began shoving the workers and ordering them away from the shops. They attacked several workers and beat two of them so badly that they are now in the hospital. Two others were brutally beaten by members of the squad in the police station, after they had been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

No Officers Attacked.

"It is absolutely untrue that our workers attacked any police officer, or that they carried any sort of weapons. There was a gun being flourished by a manufacturer, and it was in a struggle for possession of this that one member of the industrial squad was hurt. This manufacturer, well known to the workers as a strong arm member of the former right wing regime in the union, was dismissed by the court when the officer made no charge but disorderly conduct against him. Eight of our workers were fined; five others were held under bail.

"We feel confident that if the industrial squad had not appeared on the scene this morning, there would have been no trouble—except at those shops where men with blackjacks were employed by the manufacturers to stand outside the building and attack pickets. It was in defending themselves at several such shops that our workers—but not the men with weapons—were arrested. We intend to do all we possibly can to expose this introduction of hired thugs by the manufacturers."

Supreme Court Hears New York Klan Appeal

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Arguments of the constitutionality of a New York State Law requiring the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations to file lists of members with state authorities, will be heard by the United States Supreme Court on October 3, it was announced today.

The case is on appeal of George Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y., alleged member of the Klan for a decision of the New York Court of Appeals sustaining the law, known as the Walker Act.

Bryant claims that the act is unconstitutional.

Flyer Seeks Gold

A 29-year-old birdman, C. F. Crawford, of Fairbanks, Alaska, plans to hunt gold with an airplane in the Endicott mountain range between the Kobok and Noiak rivers, in southeastern Alaska, in August. He is supervising construction of a Swallow biplane at Wichita, Kas., to carry him and five other persons into the uninhabited regions. Since gold has been found in gravel at the mouth of the two rivers, Crawford and his companions believe there is a concentrated deposit in the district they expect to cover.

2,000 Dressmakers Picket Four Shops; Zimmerman Freed

More than 2,000 dressmakers and cloakmakers held a successful picketing demonstration yesterday morning, centering their activities on 38th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues, where four shops having strikes are located.

The "right wing guard" that Sigman promised to give to the bosses turned out to be an utter failure. About 20 right wingers including the office force from the International headquarters on 16th Street, marched to the dress market led by Mollie Friedman, a vice-president of the International.

No Workers.

Very few actual workers were in the line. In addition to the stenographers, bookkeepers and clerks, most of the others were former business agents who were ousted when the left wing gained control of the union.

The police and the right wingers beat up Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board and Monia Pearlman, active member of Local 9. Zimmerman was then arrested but discharged when brought before Magistrate McQuade in Magistrates Court.

Coal, Iron Police Aided by Sheriff in Fighting Strike

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—Coal and iron police are precipitating a reign of terror in the "big smoke and soot" area around Pittsburgh affected by the coal strike. With hundreds of strikers and their families being evicted from their shabby clapboard homes by deputy sheriffs on the orders of the coal bosses, with non-union companies arming their workers and doubling their guards, the whole region is taking on the appearance of bitter warfare.

Not far behind the privately paid and armed coal and iron police is Sheriff Braun of Allegheny County who has armed his deputies with high-powered rifles and given orders to shoot to kill strikers. Coal and iron police admit having fired repeatedly at strikers, who in several instances have sought to defend themselves.

Union officials have advised Sheriff Braun to watch the coal and iron police, rather than the strikers, as the main cause of violence in the Pittsburgh district.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

School Dame Puts Quietus On Sacco-Vanzetti Debate In Bay State High School

BROCKTON, Mass., June 6.—That the Sacco-Vanzetti case has gripped the imagination of this ordinarily conservative town is instanced in the insistence of local high school students to discuss the case. Students in the current events class voted to debate the issues, when their teacher raised the objection that they were "too young." Voting the second time, they unanimously chose the Sacco-Vanzetti case and despite the teacher's objections, they refused to alter their decision.

The school authorities are standing behind the teacher in throttling the high school students.

FASCIST EUROPE APPLAUDS PEACE THAT MEANS WAR

'World Locarno' Allows Attack on China

BERLIN, June 6.—The model "peace" pact, suggested by Dr. James Shotwell, Columbia professor and Director of the Economic and Historical Section of the Carnegie Foundation, has the support of League of Nations and World Court advocates in various countries, according to a symposium published by the Acht Uhr Abendblatt.

The paper asked the opinions of various politicians, professors, dictators and militarists about the treaty to "abolish war," and received replies enthusiastically approving it.

Among those whose answers were published by the Acht Uhr Abendblatt are Primo de Rivera, fascist dictator of Spain; Bernhard von Deindling, retired German general; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Gilbert Murray, leader of the British League of Nations Societies; Professor Victor Aulard, of Paris, president of the World Congress of the League of Nations Societies; Victor Basch, Leading French liberal and pacifist; Ferdinand Buisson, member of the French Chamber of Deputies; and Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, the Austrian founder of the pan-Europe movement.

The tenor of the replies is that Dr. Shotwell's proposed treaty is a step toward a "world Locarno."

The industrialist capitalist organ, Vossische Zeitung, has published the proposed treaty in full with an introduction by Dr. Shotwell in which he says that the idea of drafting the treaty came to him after a talk with Foreign Minister Briand of France.

Civil Liberties Union Will Meet in School

Having gained its point of the right to hold meetings in New York school buildings without any official discrimination whatever against it, the American Civil Liberties' Union has announced its first public meeting, to be held at Stuyvesant High School, First Ave. and 15th St., Thursday, at 8 p. m.

A year's controversy in which the Board of Education, the State Department of Education, the State Supreme Court and various civic and patriotic organizations was involved, has preceded this meeting.

Helps DAILY WORKER.

Sub-section 3-B of the Workers (Communist) Party is donating one day's pay to The DAILY WORKER in the present emergency. Thirty dollars has been collected already.

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The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

This is the concluding instalment of Miss Larkin's story of the struggle of the workers in the New York needle trades against official bureaucracy and corrupt leadership.

* * *

The Expulsions of 1926.

Former expulsions within the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union usually have been conducted according to the constitution, which provides for the preferring of formal charges; five to thirty days notice to the member that they have been preferred; and trial before whatever Grievance or Appeal Committee has jurisdiction.

In the expulsions of 1926, however, in spite of this elaborate machinery provided by the constitution, the entire Joint Board and Locals 2, 9, and 35 were expelled without formal charges, without trial, and upon twenty four hours' notice. Within a short time, Local 22 of Dressmakers was also expelled upon patently false charges that the "communists" intended to call a strike in the dress industry instead of renewing the agreement with the employers on January 1, although it was a matter of public knowledge that Joint Board officers and officers of Local 22 had advised renewal of the agreement without radical changes.

Sigman Helps Bosses.

When a new dress agreement was finally negotiated by Sigman, it contained such losses to the Union that officers of the Employers' Association boasted publicly and were reported in the press as saying, that for the first time in the history of the Association the Union had not been able to win anything, while the Association had won eleven of its points, because, "the union was so weakened by internal dissensions." The concessions to the employers included the wiping out of the minimum guarantee, the Labor Bureau, the garanteed Price Schedule for piece workers; lengthening the trial period from one week to two weeks; modifying the discharge clause so that the workers receive no remuneration if unfairly discharged; admitting firms to the Association in spite of any dispute with the Union, and other losses.

Recognizing the unconstitutionality of its expulsions, the General Executive Board of the International has issued two other expulsion orders, in an attempt to set up an appearance of legality. The specific charge upon which the Joint Board and the four locals are now expelled, is non-payment of a per-capita tax, in spite of the fact that the period of this alleged non-payment coincided with that in which the Joint Board and the locals were supposedly expelled for Communism.

Officers Ignore Membership.

In the course of the "reorganization," the International officers have violated every principle of democracy within the Union. Not only have the members been deprived of any voice in the selection of their officers, or the determination of the Union policy, but compulsory "registration" has been set up. Workers who refused to register, (in spite of the moratorium declared on back dues, assessments, and fines) were threatened with the loss of their jobs, and in many instances were compelled by force to register in the "reorganized" Union. When the Joint Board attempted to defend the interests of workers discharged because of their refusal to register, the International resorted to the use of the injunction.

The membership has again and again demanded that the issues be submitted to referendum vote, where the question of proportional representation could be decided, choice of leaders and policies be indicated, and the dispute be settled in a democratic way by the vote of the workers. Various agencies of conciliation have advocated the holding of elections or a referendum under impartial auspices.

To all such proposals the leaders of the left wing have agreed. Leaders of the right wing, however, have refused to assent to such referendum as a means of deciding the controversy. They have refused even to discuss the issues at stake before any group of people impartial or otherwise, at which the left wing was also represented.

Will Continue Fight.

The left wing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union stands for proportional representation, direct election of all officials, amalgamation of the needle trades, abolition of the expulsion policy, and abolition of corruption.

For such ideals, thousands of cloak and dressmakers have been expelled from the Union.

The situation presents a clear challenge to the American Labor Movement.

Trades Unions must either abolish the policy of expulsion and yield to greater democratization, or find themselves the victims of the political machine of a Bureaucracy.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Section One Open Air Meetings.

A Sacco and Vanzetti open air meeting will be held tonight at Rutgers Square.

Another meeting will be held Thursday evening at 10th Street and Second Avenue.

* * *

Discuss China.

The diplomatic break between Great Britain and the Soviet Union will be discussed at a meeting Friday evening at Clinton Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street. The speakers will be Alexander Trachtenberg, Rebecca Grecht, Kopel and others. Pat Devine, chairman. Admission free. Auspices of Section 1.

* * *

Functionaries Meeting.

A conference of the functionaries of Section 1 will be held Thursday evening, 6 p. m., at 51 East 10th Street. All those concerned must attend as important business will be acted upon.

* * *

Bronx Symposium Friday.

The breaking of relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain will be discussed at a symposium, Friday evening, 8,30 p. m., at 542 East 145th Street. Admission free, all welcome.

* * *

Bath Beach Meeting.

An open air meeting will be held Thursday evening at Bath Avenue and 20th Street, Brooklyn. Sacco and Vanzetti and the Chinese situation will be discussed.

Socialists Seeking Station for Radio

Efforts of Station WEL to obtain a higher wave length were connected here yesterday with reports from socialist sources that the proposed right wing radio station would soon be in operation. Larry Leah, engineer for WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor station, is here inspecting possible stations.

The call letters WDEBS, sought for the proposed station, will not be obtained, according to radio men who say the radio commission will not deviate from its policy of using four letters or less.

Airplane Abduction?

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 6.—Charles La Jotte, aviator, said to have kidnaped Miss Noreen Burke, beautiful San Diego society girl, from Ryan Field at San Diego yesterday, was arrested today as he alighted from his plane at a landing field here. Miss Burke was with him when he landed.

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

The "Forward" and the "Nation"

An Answer to Oswald Garrison Villard

By A. B. MAGIL.

Several weeks ago there appeared among the editorial comments of "The Nation" a message of congratulation to the "Forward" on its thirtieth anniversary. "The Nation" doesn't always agree with the methods of this Yiddish socialist daily, the editorial said, but the "Forward" constitutes, nevertheless, an admirable journalistic achievement on a non-profit making basis.

"The Nation's" naivete irked me. I remembered that some years ago Oswald Garrison Villard, its editor, published a lengthy blurb on the "Forward," which was later incorporated in his "Some Newspapers and Newspapermen." And knowing the infamous role that the "Forward" has played during the thirty years of its existence, thirty years of consistent betrayal of the interests of the working class, I decided to make some protest.

* * *

Unfortunately I neglected to make a duplicate copy of my letter to "The Nation," but its salient arguments are still fresh in my mind.

I pointed out that the "Forward" was the first Yiddish newspaper to exploit the journalistic methods of Mr. Hearst—and to improve on them.

That, founded in opposition to the "Abend-Blatt," organ of the socialist labor party, it went to all extremes of vilification in its effort to crush its rival.

That during the Spanish-American War it openly supported the imperialistic aggressions of the United States, referring contemptuously to the "Abend-Blatt" as "the Spaniard" because of the latter's opposition to the war.

That with the accession of Abraham Cahan to the editorship in 1902, and with the "Abend-Blatt" finally stamped out, the "Forward" began in earnest its career of betrayal, sensation-mongering and vulgarization.

That its "non-profit making" basis has enabled it to erect a magnificent ten-story structure and to pay its proletarian editor-in-chief. Abe Cahan, $350, and its proletarian general manager, B. Vladeck, $300 a week regular salary—out of the pennies and voluntary contributions of workers.

Finally, I pointed out to the editors of "The Nation" that if their lack of knowledge of the Yiddish language might be some light extenuation for their ignorance about the paper, there is nothing to prevent them from reading the Sunday English section of the "Forward," where they will be edified by such tidbits as "Are Intermarriages Ever Happy?" and "Should a Girl Tell?" or the profound interpretation of the Chinese liberation movement by William Morris Feigenbaum, written in the best manner of G. A. Henty, the boys' favorite.

I also mentioned the fact that "The Nation's" congratulation to the "Freiheit" on its fifth anniversary had somehow escaped me, and commented briefly on the magazine's "impartial" interpretation of the needle trades struggle according to the gospel of Benjamin Stolberg.

* * *

My letter did not appear in print. Instead I received on May 21 the following communication:

"Dear Mr. Magil:

"I am sorry that your letter of April 28th has not yet received an acknowledgment. It went to Mr. Gannett, who has been away ill, and has only today come to me.

"I note what you say about the 'Forward.' I have never denied, either in my writings about or in speaking of the 'Forward,' that it often stoops to the gutter, though I have tried to make plain in my book and in my lectures that it is the most interesting experiment in American journalism in that it is non-profit making and gives away its surplus. Whether it gives that surplus away wisely or unwisely I, of course, do not know. I am sorry, too, that I am handicapped in not being able to read it to see for myself how bad or how good it is.

"Your letter has also been forwarded to Mr. Stolberg for his information.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "Oswald Garrison Villard
"Editor."

* * *

It seems obvious to me that Mr. Villard has rather effectively succeeded in hanging himself. He says, ". . . . it is the most interesting experiment in American journalism in that it is non-profiting making and gives away its surplus. Whether it gives that surplus away wisely I, of course, do not know."

In other words, Mr. Villard is unconcerned whether the earnings of the socialist "Forward," the richest Yiddish newspaper in the world, go into the pockets of a small group at the helm or whether they return in some form to those who made the earning possible, the Jewish workers of America. Whatever logic Mr. Villard uses to support his position must be engagingly naive. Viewed as he does it, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. are in the same class as the "Forward." All three are non-profit making enterprises. That is, they make no profits for the workers who support them. And they give away their surplus—to the boys at the top of the heap.

"I am sorry, too, that I am handicapped in not being able to read it to see for myself how bad or good it is."

I too am sorry, Mr. Villard. Yet you haven't hesitated to appraise the merits of the "Forward"—which you cannot read—and to speak with fluent enthusiasm concerning its achievements—which you are not familiar with.

* * *

For the further edification of Mr. Villard and his non-Yiddish reading co-editors, let me add a few additional facts concerning the "Forward."

The "Forward" is the only Yiddish newspaper whose writers have ever gone out on strike. (This happened in 1909 when three members of its staff struck out of sympathy for a fourth who was summarily discharged for running afoul Boss Cahan.)

When Yiddish writers were trying to form a union, the socialist "Forward joined with the capitalistic sheets in opposing it.

The "Forward's" conception of the role of a socialistic newspaper in the political struggle of the workingclass may be surmised from the fact that during an election in New Jersey a number of years ago, it openly supported a democratic party candidate because he was a Jew.

The "Forward" has on more than one occasion gauged its sympathy with a particular strike by the amount of advertising it was receiving from the bosses affected.

For years the "Forward" was one of the chief enemies of the Zionist movement. But then Abe Cahan went to Palestine, and knowing his onions, began writing lyrical articles about the wonders of the Zionist paradise. The articles were widely advertised and the "Forward" sold like hotcakes to the orthodox Jews and Zionist businessmen who during the past few years have been gradually supplanting the roughneck workers as the paper's chief supporters.

The "Forward" not only did not oppose the imperialist war, but it proved a traitor to its own capitalist favorites. After espousing the cause of Germany at the beginning of the war, the entrance of the United States into the blood-fest made the situation a little embarrassing. The solution was easy: the "Forward" simply changed its tune and became a staunch supporter of the Allies.

Up until 1922 the "Forward" was enthusiastic about the Bolshevik revolution. (Dear, dear Kerensky must have felt like a motherless child then.) With the founding of the "Freiheit" April 2, 1922, it suddenly discovered that the Bolsheviki were a menace to the world, had defiled Karl Marx and insulted Abe Cahan, and began to denounce the Soviet government in the bitterest terms, showing, of course, its customary ingenuity in the mass production of lies.

* * *

The role of the "Forward" in the present internal struggle in the cloakmakers' and furriers' union is too recent to require elaborate comment. It has joined with the most reactionary elements and resorted to all sorts of lies and distortion of facts to discredit the progressive left wing. Woll, Frayne and McGrady have been elevated to the galaxy of "Forward" heroes and their names appear in the paper even more often than Abe Cahan's. But the Jewish workers will not soon forget that it was the "Forward" which shouted "Communist gangsters" when the cloak pickets were being tried before Judge Rosalsky. And when the workers were convicted and given vicious jail sentences, it was this same "Forward" that wept so copiously over their fate and called them the innocent victims of Communist machinations. Like all liars the "Forward" suffers from a deplorably poor memory.

For the further edification of Mr. Villard and his non-Yiddish reading colleagues, there happens to be another Yiddish newspaper, which is also non-profit making, but whose surplus is never given away for the simple reason that there ain't any surplus. The editors of this paper can't hold a candle to Cahan, Vladeck and the other boys when payday arrives. In fact, the editors of this paper never are sure that payday is going to arrive. This newspaper may be seen in the hands of Jewish workers on subways, in restaurants, streets and other public places. And besides protecting the interests of these workers, it may of interest to Mr. Villard and his non-Yiddish reading colleagues that the group of distinguished poets, short story writers, novelists, essayists and polemical writers have gathered around this daily make it, from the cultural standpoint, easily the most significant newspaper in America.

But the "Freiheit" happens to be the Yiddish language organ of the Workers (Communist) Party. And this, I suppose, makes it anathema to Mr. Villard and his colleagues of "The Nation."

Kollantai Leaves For Berlin

VERA CRUZ, June 6.— Mme. Alexandra Kollantai, Soviet Minister to Mexico, left here today for Berlin, where she will spend a three months' vacation. She will return in September.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Just Before the Row Started—Senators Look at Flood Map

Photo shows United States senators, at a conference of Mississippi valley citizens and public officials in Chicago on flood control problems, going over a map of the Mississippi river. Left to right, they are: Senators James E. Watson, Indiana; Pat Harrison, Mississippi; Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; and Representative Carl R. Chindblom, Illinois. Mayor Wm. H. Thompson of Chicago explained the purpose of the conference as the laying out of "some plan to cure the situation which is a continuing menace to the Mississippi valley and a reproach to the nation."

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS

(Continued from yesterday)

American Defense Society

This organization has operated both from New York and Washington. During the two years that R. M. Whitney represented it at Washington, up to his death in 1924, and while William J. Burns was head of the Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, Mr. Whitney was the chief spokesman of its activities. The Washington office has not since figured publicly and is now reported to be closed. Major Richard A. Charles is the executive secretary in New York.

The 1924 report summarizes its recent work. It shows a total of 225,000 pamphlets distributed, and approximately the same number were pamphlets against the "red menace." The rest were on immigration, which was indirectly aimed at "foreign radicalism," and press clip-sheets on "immigration, national defense and radicalism." It is clear that the Society's main object and appeal is its anti-radical program, and only incidentally its defense propaganda, which as shown below is merely in cooperation with other agencies which took the lead.

Below follows a brief summary of typical activities of the American Defense Society, Inc., taken from the 1924 report:

"Activities."

Constitution of the United States. Distributed free to school children over ninety thousand copies of annotated edition of the Constitution. Distributed 13,898 pamphlets by Hon. James M. Beck, "A Rising or a Setting Sun."

Defense Test Day. To educate public and effect entry to news columns of press, gave dinner to General Bullard, securing cooperation therein of thirty-seven organizations. Helped in formulation of committee in Washington, D. C., for same purpose. . . . Supplied speaker for radio.

Immigration Restriction. Held three conferences on this subject; issued news releases on each conference. Supplied speaker for radio. Appeared before Senate Committee presenting arguments for restriction.

Pacifism. Exposed the secret conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and showed the connection of Communism with that organization. Published pamphlet entitled "Peace at Any Old Price."

Patriotic Exercises in Schools, Armories, etc. Over one hundred thousand copies of a picture of Theodore Roosevelt, first honorary president of the society, containing message, "Keep Up the Fight for Americanism," have been distributed and unveiled with a ceremony, the purpose of which emphasizes ideals of American citizenship.

Preparedness. Assisted in getting from Congress appropriations for the army. (a) By arranging a speaking tour for General Pershing; later publishing a digest of his speeches in a pamphlet, "National Defense." (b) By distributing copies of the 1920 Defense Act and other documents issued by the War Department, copies of the addresses of Secretary Weeks and other army officials. (c) Aided the campaign of the Citizens Military Training Camps Associations. (d) Issued "clip-sheet" on National Defense to 1,500 newspapers.

Radicalism. Sent reporter to trial of Foster and Ruthenberg, who wrote up the evidence submitted and placed it in a syndicate of newspapers throughout the United States. Published book, "Reds in America," written from documents seized by government in Bridgman raid on the convention of the Communists. We maintain in Washington a bureau from which news releases are issued apprising the public of the activities of the Communists in the United States. Have published documents such as "The Youth Movement in America," showing tie-up of radicalism in our colleges; "Back to Barbarism," showing effect of radicalism in and among the American Negroes.

It will be noted that the Society makes a great deal of its cooperation with other quasi-patriotic groups and that it frequently uses the radio.

Help Capitalist Politicians.

The Society does not reveal in its report what in fact most interested it during 1924, namely, the defeat of LaFollette for President. The fact that it indirectly entered politics is not mentioned. Its report, however, shows that a speech made before it in October, entitled "The Revolution against the American Government," by Martin W. Littleton, was sent out to the number of 25,000, as well as a pamphlet by R. M. Whitney, entitled "LaFollette-Socialism-Communism." Both endeavored to show that the Progressive Party movement was inspired by Moscow and constituted a revolutionary effort to overthrow the government. Its attack was centered on the proposal to permit legislative veto of the supreme court's decisions declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional. In view of the insistence of patriotic societies on legal methods and their professed hatred of violence, it is significant that they oppose with equal vigor the Communist movement and such purely reforms as this constitutional proposal and the child labor amendment. What they evidently are most for is the status quo of property.

The Defense Society's conception of radicalism is best shown by the following questionnaire sent to schools and colleges to discover "the extent to which socialistic and communistic principles are advocated by members of the faculty or entertained by such student organizations as may exist in the form of liberal clubs, forums, alliances, etc." Note what the Society regards as socialism and communism:

In any of the above courses are any of the following principles advocated or recommended?.....
a. Referendum to the people?.....b. The recall of judges and judicial decisions?.....c. Initiative or direct legislation by the people?.....
d. The right of the people as a whole to the earnings of the individual?.....

Is there active propaganda among the students or faculty for further reduction of the size of the army or navy? .....

If so, is such propaganda based on the idea that military preparedness tends to produce war and that disarmament by this country is the first step toward permanent peace?.....

Are any of the above principles or theories offered as a subject for debates between the students and, if so, to what extent?.....

In 1920 when the fear of Reds was at its height, the American Defense Society took the lead in proposing direct action along lines not dissimilar to Fascist tactics in Italy. It was headed "A Call to Arms," and among other points said:

"Citizens Committees of Defense have been formed and are in the process of formation in a number of towns and cities. A practical plan for organization and operation has been worked out by the society, and leaders are instructed as to how to meet the situation in their respective communities."

American Legion.

It is difficult to characterize the American Legion in the same way as the other organizations, whose direction is centralized. The legion is made up of virtually independent local organizations cooperating through state and national conventions and officers. National policies are fixed at the national conventions; but the local posts are free to take such action in their communities as they feel consistent with the Legion's aims.

It is therefore difficult to characterize the Legion as a whole except as the local posts show similar tendencies. On the whole it may be said that the Legion, immediately after the war, indulged, in many localities, in violent antagonism to radical and progressive forces. But this violence soon subsided, and only spasmodically in the last few years have Legion posts used force in the interest of their conception of patriotism.

Hot After Pacifists.

Their extensive activities in propaganda are directed chiefly against pacifists, and occasionally against radicals. In several communities the Legion has been stirred into action by the regular professional patriotic societies who have felt that the patriotic appeal of the ex-soldier would be more effective than their own. During 1926 two such instances occurred—one in Massachusetts, where the Legion was active in opposing a meeting of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace at Concord, inspired by the Industrial Defense Association; and in Los Angeles and Pasadena, Cal., where the Legion, inspired by the Better American Federation, endeavored to prevent Roger N. Baldwin from speaking before the City Club and the State Conference of Social Work, and succeeded in canceling the City Club engagement.

But the whole record of the Legion in this respect must be sketched to show its varying character and its potential power when any issue arises to stir up its defense of patriotism conceived in military terms. Its interest is not that of the professional patriot, out to capitalize a situation or a job, an organization of business backers, but of a genuine belief that ex-soldiers are peculiarly qualified to protect "American institutions" in the name of a superior patriotism.

(To be continued.)

MEMORIAL DAY

On Memorial Day
the paunches of the bourgeoisie
sway gently in the sun,
bend over,
place wreaths upon
the graves of those who died
that the paunches of the bourgeoisie
might sway
gently
in
the sun.

—A. B. MAGIL.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First street, New York City.

BOOKS

A CORRECTION.

As a result of unfortunate proof-reading, the price of American Communism, by James Oneal was given as $4.50 in a review of the book in this department last Friday. The correct price is $1.50. The book is published by the Rand Book Store.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF OTTO H. KAHN

OF MANY THINGS, by Otto H. Kahn. Boni & Liveright. $3.

If money talks, every one of Otto H. Kahn's dollars is garrulous. The words "I don't know" have no place in his repertoire of commonplaces. On any or no provocation he proffers advice and "views" on international affairs, student suicides, how to make a million dollars, revision of the taxes and the drama, etc. No ifs or buts or soul-searchings. For every problem a neat solution.

And this omniscience rests lightly on his shoulders. It doesn't ruffle his well-groomed face. It doesn't strain his well-groomed temper. It reconciles contradictions: democracy and fascism, the Metropolitan Opera House and ultra-modern music, the milk of human kindness and war propaganda. Sympathies to match, expressing themselves in cautiously generous subsidies to classic art and its most futurist opponents, the Theatre Guild and Morris Gest and the New Playwrights' Theatre, super-patriotic witch-hunting societies and more or less liberal groups.

* * *

This book is a collection of speeches, "papers," and casual pronouncements on the world's affairs. At first one is bewildered by the diversity and breadth of the territory covered—or at least touched upon—and the diversity of the opinions. One seeks for some principle of unity, some thread upon which to string these paste-pearls of wisdom. And finally one finds it. The quintessence of Kahn is a deep and broad and all-inclusive optimism. He likes the world as is. Its slight imperfections are a delicious sauce to flavor the mess, enabling him and other "idealists" to exercise their idealism. He likes Otto Kahn, and lovingly postures him in pretty attitudes, heroic attitudes, conservative or iconoclastic attitudes whichever the weather and current styles permit. He likes American institutions, Italian institutions—he even goes easy on Russian institutions.

Kahn believes—or at any rate says—that there is no imperialism. That there is no class war. That "the royal road to popular success is to demonstrate courage and independence and to stand-up man-fashion for one's convictions." That "it has never been typical of the American to seek dollars for the sake of mere selfish accumulation." That there is a great and glorious future for Bach, Wagner and jazz. That the movies are "laying the basis for the manifestation and growth of a new and genuine American art." That to become an "outstanding and lasting success in American business" you must "mix a degree of idealism, even of romanticism, with your practical considerations." That woman suffrage won because "it became plain to the average male voter that no argument based on justice could be sustained against the proposition." That the bosses favor the labor unions. That Radicals, Liberals and Conservatives really want the same things at bottom, so "cannot we all join hands to bring them about?" It's a lovely world, brethren.

* * *

Such superlative optimism—unless it is merely a machiavellian pose—is imbecilic. With Kahn it isn't a pose. He's really satisfied. Read in a comic spirit his collected opinions are worth the three bucks: being equal to cost of several visits to a vaudeville show. Here's a choice bit of his high-minded and serious humor, apropos of the unfortunate conflict between so-called labor and so-called capital:

> "The labor unions in this country claim a membership of 4,500,000 (this was in 1921). If every member laid aside one dollar each week, the available sum at the end of one year would amount to $234,000,000. That is a pretty tidy fund to start business with, in various lines. Personally, I should be glad to see the experiment tried and should welcome its success."

* * *

Mr. Kahn did not carry his argument far enough. After the union members had made good in business, it would be natural for the non-union workers to save their dollar a week and do likewise. Thus we should in time have a proletariat consisting only of the unemployed (those who couldn't save a dollar, that is) and Otto H. Kahn.

—EUGENE LYONS.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

JIM CONNOLLY AND IRISH FREEDOM, by G. Schuller. Daily Worker Publishing Company. $.10.

Here is an excellent sketch of the life of a great Irish revolutionary. Jim Connolly, a much neglected leader of the working class is brought to the notice of the international revolutionary movement. In deciding the tactics for a revolutionary party, Connolly's work cannot be overlooked.

The Irish rising in 1916 was only made possible through the strategy of Connolly, who so often has been misunderstood. Whilst leading what was looked upon as a purely national rising, he stood definitely for the combination of the national revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary struggle of the working class:

> "The whole age-long fight of the Irish people is a social question—the question of the Irish people against their oppressors resolves itself in the last analysis into a fight for the mastery of the means of life, the sources of production in Ireland.
>
> "When the question of class interests are eliminated from public controversy, a victory is thereby gained for the possessing conservative class whose only hope of security lies in such elimination."

* * *

The founding of the Socialist Labor Party and his work in the trade unions, show Connolly to have been no impossibilist—no separationist policy of the trade unions from the political movement would he tolerate.

Like the true realist that he was, the peasants were not forgotten in his revolutionary fight.

"When the revolutionary nationalists threw in their lot with the Irish Land League, and made the land the basis for their warfare, they were not only placing themselves in touch once more with those inexhaustible quarries of material interests, but they were also, consciously or unconsciously placing themselves in accord with the principles which underlie and inspire the modern movement of labor."

* * *

Schuller has given a fine insight into Connolly's outlook on co-operatives, Labor Party, and trade unions. When asked how it happened that he understood so much about revolutions and military questions, Connolly replied: "You forget revolution is my business."

Easter week is given its correct perspective. Lenin himself wrote: "Those who can term such a rising a 'Putch' are either the worst kind of reactionaries or hopelessly doctrinaires incapable of imagining the social revolution as a living phenomenon."

* * *

In this period of confusion in the ranks of the workers, this little booklet is invaluable for its insight into a much neglected phase of revolutionary activity. Schuller correctly says: "The Labor Movement has not taken to heart Connolly's Leninist slogan, that in spite of the united front with the revolutionary nationalists the workers must retain their independence and their leading role."

—PAT DEVINE.

RED POETS' NIGHT.

Cascades of revolutionary poetry will stream in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., on Thursday evening. Designated by the committee in charge as "Red Poets' Nite," a large number of prominent writers will read from their verses,—some published and some not.

* * *

Those who have been announced to appear on the program include Michael Gold, Joseph Freeman, Floyd Dell, Max Eastman, Genevieve Taggard, Lola Ridge, Babette Deutsch, Langston Hughes, Countee P. Cullen, Abraham Raisin, and H. Laiveck, Yiddish poet and author of "Shop."

* * *

N. B.—Tickets are fifty cents and proceeds will go (quite appropriately) toward the $500 fine which The DAILY WORKER must pay for publishing the poem, "America."

Read The Daily Worker